

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1867.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF NUMBER TWENTY-NINE.

THE ARMY BILL PROTEST.

IN signing the Army Appropriation Bill, Mr. John-A son took occasion to protest against the second and sixth sections of it. His ground is that the former section deprives the PRESIDENT of his "Constitututional" functions as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and that the latter denies to certain States "their Constitutional right to protect themselves in "any emergency by means of their own militia."
Unhappily, the frequent use of the veto power has robbed Presidential protests of the weight they really In the present case it may well be doubted whether there is not some force in Mr. Johnson's objections.

The second section of the bill prescribes in brief that the headquarters of the General shall be at Washington, and that through him alone (or, in case of his inability, through the next in rank) shall be issued all military orders made by the PRESIDENT or the Secretary of War. It further provides that the General shall not be removed, suspended or relieved from command, or assigned to duty out of Washington, except at his own request, without the Senate's previous approval. Orders contrariwise issued are wid. Their issue is a misdemeanor, and obedience to them by any officer carries a penalty of imprisonment for not less than two nor more than twenty years. Of this law it may at least be said that it transcends the aim of the makers of the Constitution, when they declared therein that the PRESIDENT "shall be Commander in-Chief of the Army and "Navy, and of the militia when in active service." Of course, no intelligent body of men like the late Congress, could take so long a stride in advance of previous usage without good reasons. These reasons we presume to be, first, that the scope of the Presidential prerogatives has been already altered by the events of the past five years—in some places trenched upon, in others, enlarged. Second, that the new law does not violate the clause of the Constitution just quoted, but only defines and restricts the Commanderin Chief's admitted power. Third, that the Presi-DENT himself has been in the habit of using his power as Commander in Chief of the Army in a way not contemplated by the framers of the Constitution.
Finally, that in the opinion of Congress, the PRESI-DENT has shown a disposition not to allow the General to carry out his own plans for the military governance of the South.

The truth is, we find ourselves confronted again on this subject, as on all kindred ones, with the question whether the rebellious States have been restored to peace and to the Union. If they have not, then an abnormal status of discord, of constructive war even, still reigns there. Now, therefore, has Congress the power in time of war to make such regulations for the ontrol of the Army as that just recited? We think it a question of some doubt : and the pity of it is that Congress has, whether justly or unjustly, so little faith in the PRESIDENT as to publicly pinion him in | teeted by about 41 inches of iron, and her backing is this ignominious fashion.

While, however, the PRESIDENT'S view of the second section deserves more thought than it had from Congress, not so with his objections to the sixth section. He complains that the Southern States are denied "their constitutional right to protect "themselves in any emergency by means of their "own militia." What language is this? It sounds like an echo of the Winter of 1861, not of 1867. It is an echo, too, of the Virginia of that year. Virginia refused at first to furnish troops to the Confederacy, as she did also to the Union. She claimed, however, before joining the Confederacy, "the right as a State "of the Union to protect herself in any emergency "by her own militia." To say the truth, the Virginia troops were in rebellion as militia before be-coming Confederate soldiers. We are very glad, indeed, that there is a prospect of temporarily getting rid of the local militias in the South. They were improperly organized, and have hitherto done more hurt than good. They can be built up again on a better foundation.

THE ill-fortune which has attended the builder of the Dunderberg and the Re d'Italia in his iron ships, is now, we may hope, at an end. The Re d'Italia was promptly put hors de combat at the battle of Lissa, and soon afterward was sunk. The Dunderberg, commenced early in the war, was not finished till some time after the war was all over; meanwhile a reaction against broadside ships had taken place, and the Monitor model had come into favor: and, to add to all, the ship was found to be worth more than the price paid for it. Two pieces of well-deserved fortune have happened since the completion of the First and foremost, Captain ERICSSON has devised a broadside gun-carriage by means of which 15-inch guns can be used on the Dunderberg. But for this happy invention, the armament of the Dunderberg must have been so weak as to render her comparatively harmless against modern iron-clads. Secondly, Congress has generously allowed Mr.
Webb to retake the vessel into his own hands, so as to dispose of her at a greater price than our own Government would feel inclined to pay for any broad-

While applauding the kindly notices which many daily papers have given of the Dunderberg, we would yet warn them not to let a praiseworthy goodnature get the better of scientific truth. We have seen several descriptions which tend to mystify general readers as to the true theory of constructing armored ships. For example, one contemporary says: armored ships. For example, one contemporary says:

It seems from the tests to which this formidable vessel was subjected on her recent trial trip, to be fully demonstrated that she is the largest, stanchest and most easily-handled engine of naval warfare which has yet been built in this or any other country. Her motive power is ample, her sea-going qualities admirable, and her speed such that she can be managed with equal facility in an ordinary harbor and upon the broad ocean.

How "tests on her trial trip" could prove the

Dunderberg the largest war-ship in the world, is a great mystery. But some such novel demonstration of the alleged fact was needful, for, by ordinary mensuration, this ship is inferior to very many ironclad vessels-to the Warrior, Black Prince, Northumberland, Agincourt, Minotaur, and other well-known English vessels. Beside being larger than the Dunderberg, these vessels are all protected with thicker armor. The Minotaur carries about 51 inches of iron; the Bellerophon, 6 inches around her water-line and battery, with a much more formidable backing than second U. S. Infantry; Sec the Dunderberg's. The latter vessel's battery is pro-

composed partly of white pine.

As to stanchness, it is strange to call the Dunder-berg the "stanchest" war-vessel in the world, seeing that she is a long, wooden ship, constructed with no curved timber in her hull, and with a perfectly dead-flat floor from one end to the other! What comparison for stanchness can be made between such a ship and the English vessels just cited, built wholly of iron, on the most approved plans, and on the cellular principle first adopted on the Menai bridge? Indeed, there is no comparison, as to stanchness, between the wooden Dunderberg and some of our own American iron war-ships.

Now we come to the third assertion, that the Dunderberg is "the most easily handled" vessel in the world. The official record of the trip proves that it takes her very much longer to turn round than the Bellerophon, a ship of the same size. The latter turns at full speed in from seven to eight minutes-a result entirely due to her shrewd adoption of the famous bal-anced rudder of our Monitors. As to celerity of manceuvre, both the *Dunderberg* and *Bellerophon* are inferior to the Monitors.

The question of the Dunderberg's speed, which does not seem to have been remarkable, we find gravely disposed of by declaring that "her speed is such that she can be managed with equal facility in "an ordinary harbor and upon the broad ocean!" This is really the most extraordinary test of speed that we have ever heard laid down by any naval expert. Not less noteworthy is the error, contained in the same article, of styling the Dunderberg "the "most powerful war ship affoat." It is enough to say that the very weakest iron-clad in the British Navy carries thicker armor than the Dunderberg! We may add that the class of Monitors now constructing in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, though smaller than the Dunderberg, carry 14 inches of iron all around the hull, to the Dunderberg's 31 inches: and they protect their batteries by 15 inches of solid iron, against the Dunderberg's 41 inches.

THE following is a list of the officers who have since last report passed a satisfactory examination before the Infantry Examining Board, now in session at Louisville, Ky.: Colonel Joseph A. Mowze, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry; Captains, E. H. Liszem, Twenty-fifth Infantry: J. C. GILMORE, Thirty-eighth Infantry; R. McClermort, Forty-first Infantry; Charles Newbold, Nineteenth Infantry; First Lieutenants, L. H. Warren, Thirty-ninth Infantry; First Lieutenants, D. H. WARREN, Intry-nintal Infantry; Gustavus M. Bascom, Seventeenth Infantry; W. W. Barrett, Thirty-fourth Infantry; J. C. McBridge, Thirty-eighth Infantry; Henry Romern, Thirty-seventh Infantry; Emil Adam, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Thomas Shea, Forty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieutenants, T. Wandelson, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Nathaniel Burbank, Thirty-seventh Infantry; EDWARD DONOVAN, Forty-first Infantry; JESSE M. LEE, Thirty-ninth Infantry; JAMES H. RICE, Forty-fourth Infantry; JOHN N. TRAVIS, Four-teenth Infantry; JESSE C. CHANCE, Thirteenth Infantry; CHARLES HAY, Thirty-sixth Infantry; THOMAS SHARP, Forty-first Infantry; Shelden Guthais, Thirty-second Infantry; William P. Atwell, Forty third Infantry.

THE following is a list of the officers who have since last report passed a satisfactory examination before the Examining Board in session, at San Francisco, Cal.: Captain Samuel P. Smith, Eighth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant Thos. F. Whight, Thirty-second U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant A. E. Hooker, Eighth U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant L. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant L. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant L. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Levi S. Cav Cavalry; Second Lieutenant JEO. J. SHEPHEARD, Thirty-second U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant JOHN DEUK

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THE ARMY.

GENERAL Orders No. 13, from Headquarters Department of the South, dated February 12th, publishes the proceeding of a General Court-martial, which convened at Raleigh, N. C., January 25, 1867, in the case of HENRY late First Lieut ant and Regimental Quartermaster Fifty fourth New York Veteran Volunteers, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster Post of Charleston, S. C. The first charge against Lieutenant HAYENS was "Violation of section 8 act of Congress, approved March 2, 1863, entitled an act to prevent and punish frauds upon the Government of the United States." The first specification under this charge alleges that the accused, being both directly and indirectly interested in the pecuniary profits and contracts of a corporation or firm of Charles S. C., did knowingly and with intention to defraud the United States, act as agent for the United States for the transaction of business with said corporation or firm (in the pecuniary profits of which he was both directly and ndirectly interested) for repairs on Government vessels and other work for the United States. The second specifica-tion alleges a similar offence. The second charge is owingly and wilfully misappropriating property of the United States, furnished and to be used for the military service of the United States, in violation of section 1, chap 67, act of Congress approved March 2, 1863, entitled an act to prevent and punish frauds upon the Government of the United States." The specification under this charge alleges that the accused lent 9,600 pounds of boiler iron to the firm in which he was interested. The accused having been found guilty of the above charges and specifications, was sentenced "to be imprisoned one month; to pay a fine of \$500 to the United States, and to be further imprisoned until the fine be paid, provided that such further imprisonment shall not exceed one year, and that he be forever disqualified to hold any office of profit or trust under the Government of the United States; that the crime, name, e of abode of the criminal, and the sentence of this Court, be published in the newspapers of the States of New York and of South Carolina." Brevet Major-General J. C. Robinson, commanding Department of the South, has approved the above sentence, and designated Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor, as the place of confinement.

FIRST Lieutenant JOHN PULFORD, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry (Third Battalion, Nineteenth Infantry), has re cently been tried before a General Court-martial which ed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The charges against Lieutenant Pulpord were, first, "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The first specification to this charge is to the effect that Lieutenant Pulpord being directed by Captain ROBERT AYERS, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, in the absence of the adjutant and commanding officer, to report the result of reveille and tattoo roll calls of his company to the senior officer nt, did refuse to report, and said when thus directed, "I will take the matter into consideration." The second specification is to the effect that Lieutenant Pulford failed to make the reports ordered above. The third specification is to the effect that Lieu enant PULFORD did, when called upon three times by Captain AYERS, pass on, affecting not to hear, and when an enlisted man was sent to ssage presenting Captain Avers' compliments and desiring to see him, he did return the following verbal message, "Give my compliments to Captain Avers and tell'him if he wants to see me to come where I am."

Second, "Disobedience of orders." The specification under this charge, alleging that Lieutenant PULFORD, when told by Captain ROBERT AYERS, that he, Captain AYERS, wished to see him officially, did reply : wish to see me, come here," or words to that effect; and upon Captain Avers ordering Lieutenant Pulpord to come to him as desired, he, Lieutenant Pulpord, did positively refuse to do so, saying: "Sir, I positively refuse, and if you wish to see me, come here," or words to that and when Captain AYERS requested Lieutenant effect: JONES, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, to take notice of Lieutenant Pulpord's conduct, he, Lieutenant Pulpord, did say: "Yes, Mr. Jones, take notice of it," or words to that effect.

To this the accused entered the following plea in bar of

And the accused further asks this honorable court, that so much of the first part of the specification to second charge, as follows, to wit: "When told by Captain Ayers, Nineteenth Infantry, that he, Captain Ayers, wished to see him officially, did reply: 'if you wish to see me, come here,' or words to that effect," and so much of the latter part of the same as follows, to wit: "And when Captain Ayers requested Lieutenant Jones, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry to take notice of Lieutenant Pulforn's conduct, he, Lieutenant Pulforn, did say: 'Yes, Mr. Jones, take notice of it,' or words to that effect," be stricken out, for that they are not necessary to, and do not support the charge. And furth whole or in part, for that there is no allegation showing Captain Ayers to have had authority to so order Lieutenant Pulforn. And further, that this

specification should also contain an allegation that Captain Axens was at the time "in the execution of his office." (See Holz's Digest, 9th Art. of War, par. 2.) The court decided to sustain this plea on the ground

that the said specification does not allege that Captain AYERS was the commanding officer of the battalion or regiment, at the time of the alleged offence; and further, that the specification does not set forth or allege that Captain Avens was in the execution of his office, at the time the alleged offence was committed.

The accused also offered pleas in bar to the first and third specifications of charge first, which were sustained by the court, which found him guilty of the facts set forth in the second specification of the first charge, but attached no criminality thereto and did therefore acquit him.

Major-General Hancock, commanding the Department of the Missouri, makes the following remarks on the case

It is believed in order to have brought the accused ieutenant John Pulpord, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, to Lieutenant John Pulford, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, to a proper accountability for refusing to obey the orders of his superior officer, as alleged in the first and third specifications of the first charge, he should have been tried under the 9th Article of War. At the same time, it is considered an offence triable under the 99th Article of War, to have used the language alleged in these specifications, and as far as these allegations are concerned, it does not seem necessary that the Court should have accepted the pleas in bar of trial, submitted by the accused. Captain Ayers was a superior officer of the same Regiment as Lieutenant Pulford, and known to him as such, and therefore Lieutenant Pulford had no right to question his authority, before yielding obedience to the same. Whether Captain Ayers had the authority to give the order, was a matter for after con-Pulsors had no right to question his authority, before yielding obedience to the same. Whether Captain Ayers had the authority to give the order, was a matter for after consideration. Had he exceeded his authority, he could have been held accountable. Captain Ayers being the senior officer present on parade, had a right to give an order of the nature in question; and to have exonerated Lieutenant Pulsons from a disobedience of the order, it was certainly necessary for him to show that Captain Ayers was not the senior present. The 9th Article of War does not require that an officer should be in command of his regiment or batallion, to enable him to give a legal order; the senior officer present has a right to give an order when he deems the interests of the service require it. The regulations also require that all the duties of the permanent commander shall devolve on the temporary commander.

In regard to the 2d specification, which was tried, it was found by the Court that the accused had disobeyed a peremptory order he had received, to report the roll calls of his company to the senior officer present, but in the findings it attaches no criminality thereto. It is not understood how the Court could have arrived at this conclusion from the facts proved, and it is difficult to understand how discipline is to be maintained among troops, when juinors are permitted to treat with contempt the orders of the formal properties and it is not believed the tit is a seefe rule for

from the facts proved, and it is difficult to understand how discipline is to be maintained among troops, when juinors are permitted to treat with contempt the orders of their superiors; and it is not believed that it is a safe rule for juniors to be guided by the decision of this Court, in this case. It is believed, however, that this specification should have been tried under the 9th Article of War, and not under the 99th

under the 99th.

In regard to the 2d charge and its specification, the ruling of the Court in admitting the plea in bar of trial, is disapproved. The charge "Disobedience of orders," was eminently proper—and under the 9th Article of War. The fact of Captain Ayers saying to the accused, "I wish to see you officially," is a sufficient expression to intimate that he was in "the execution of his office," and fully legalizes the specification. If the Court had proceeded to try on this charge and specification (which they should have done), and sentenced the accused to be dismissed the service, it would have been approved at these Headquarters.

The accused, First Lieutenant John Pulpord, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, will be released from arrest and returned to duty.

FIRST Lieutenant C. E. MOORE, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, has recently been tried before a General Courtmartial, charged with "conduct to the prejudice of good order and Military Discipline." The specification to the charge sets forth :

charge sets forth:

That First Lieutenant C. E. Moore, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, did visit the military guard house at the Post of Wilmington, N. C., and having obtained the detail of a member of the guard to show him the Quartermaster's corral, did attempt to take command and control of the said member of the guard, away from the Sergeant in command of the guard, and did use violent and disgraceful language toward the said Sergeant, saying to him, while he, the Sergeant, was giving his orders to the member of the guard whom he had detailed as above specified, "shut up, God dawn you, this man is under my orders," and words that effect, and further, upon being reminded by the said Sergeant of the guard in a violent and threatening manner and placing his hands upon his pistol did say to the said Sergeant of the guard "God damn you, shut up or I will shut you up," and did use other violent and threatening language to the said Sergeant of the guard such as "God damn you, I will dress your other eye in mourning," or words to that effect. All this at Wilmington, N. C., on or about the 23d of December, 1866.

To which Charge and Specification the accused pleaded "Not Guilty."

The Court found the accused of the Specification

To which Charge and Specification the accused presents
"Not Guilty."

The Court found the accused of the Specification
"Guilty," except the words "did attempt to take the command and control of the said member of the guard away
from the Sergeant in command of the guard," and the
words "did approach the said Sergeant of the guard in a
violent and threatening manner, and placing his hands upon
his pistol," of the charge "Guilty," and sentenced him,
"to be reprimanded by his regimental commander."

The sentence was confirmed by Brevet Major-General

The sentence was confirmed by Brevet Major-General THOMAS, but in consideration of the insolent and unsoldierlike conduct of the Sergeant, calculated to provoke the abuse of which he complains, the General was pl remit the entire ser

BREVET Major-General SCHOFIELD, partment of the Potomac, has made the following rem upon a case recently tried before a General Court-me which convened by his orders at Fort Monroe, Va.:

which convened by his orders at Fort Monroe, Va.:

In the case of Sergeant Thomas F. Colligan, of Company B, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, the Third Battalion, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, the court erred in overruling the challenge of the accused to Brevet Major Head, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, the officer preferring the charges. Although an officer preferring a charge may, where he is not challenged, sit upon the trial of the case, without invalidating the proceedings; yet, when the objection is made, it constitutes a good cause of challenge. The accuser—he would be presumed to have formed an opinion as to the truth of the charges he has preferred. A challenge for such cause could only, properly, be overruled after a statement, from the member challenged, rebutting the presumption that would arise of his having formed an opinion in the case; and convincing the court that he could sit upon the trial without bise or prejudice. In this case no such explanation was offered. On the contrary, the record states that "no remarks were made" by the challenged member. In overruling the challenge under such circumstances, the court acted contrary to established precedents, and the plainest principles of justice.

Challenges should always be allowed, when practicable, except for frivolous causes. It is all-important to the just determination of a case, and to the weight the findings of a court should always carry with it, that the members should come to its consideration, with minds unbiased by any opinions they may have formed, or prejudices entertained with respect to the subject of their deliberations. In the case of Sergeant THOMAS F. COLLIGAN, of Cany B, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, late Third Battal

should come to its consideration, with minds unbiased by any opinions they may have formed, or prejudices entertained with respect to the subject of their deliberations.

Another circumstance connected with this case should not pass without comment. It was in the knowledge of the court, that the member objected to was the commanding officer of the company to which the accused belonged—a fact, in connection with the cause of challenge urged, constituting an objection, which, if overruled, would have rendered the proceedings of any court invalid; and, in itself, creating an objection that would render the sitting of such a member inexpedient.

The proceedings, findings and sentence are disapproved. The accused will be released from arrest and returned to duty with his company.

duty with his company.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD, Commanding Department of the Potomac, has republished for the information and guidance of the officers of his command, General Orders No. 129, War Department, series of 1864, which is as fol-

The attention of all officers is called to the Army Regu-The attention of all officers is called to the Army Regulations, and General Orders in regard to correspondence on official matters. All such correspondence must be conducted through the proper official channels, except in cases of pressing necessity, which do not leave time for regular communication, and then the necessity must be stated. All applications or correspondence, though whomsoever made in violation of this order, will not be responded to, at the writers will be arrested and tried for disobedience of orders, or recommended to the President for dismissal.

MAJOR-GENERAL HALLECK, Commanding Military Division of the Pacific, issued the following order, January

The District of Boise, in the Department of the Columbia,

Camp Lyon, Camp Winthrop, Camp Warner, will constitute the I and Camp

Owyhee.

Camps McDermit and Winfield Scott, without being detached from the Department of California, will be subject to the orders of the commanding officer of the Owyhee District, so far as concerns the guarding of the public roads, and making expeditions against hostile Indians.

Brevet Major-General Geo. Crook, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the District of Owyhee. He will be at liberty to change his

District of Owyhee. He will be at liberty to change his headquarters to any post in his District.

No military officer in this District will make any treaty with Indians without special authority from these Headquarters. All hostile Indians who may be captured, or who may surrender, will be held as unconditional p war, and be disposed of as may hereafter be dire ditional pris

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK, commanding Departs of the Missouri, on the 16th ult. issued the following order :

Each of the companies of the regiments of this department, now being furnished with breech-loading arms, that re serving on the Plains, or which hereafter may be sent here, will be supplied with 20,160 rounds of ammunition 20 boxes giving about three hundred rounds per man, uitable to the particular arm furnished them. Such companies of these regiments are many hereafter change their so the particular arm furnished them. Such com-se of these regiments as may hereafter change their will carry their ammunition with them. The supply se kept up, and company commanders will be held re-tible that timely requisitions are made. panies of thes

MAJOR-GENERAL Halleck, on January 24th ordered, that should the commander of the First Cavalry deem it not advisable to continue the regimental band, now at Fort Vancouver, under paragraph 81, Revised Army Regulations of 1863, the men and horses will be assigned to companies of that regiment serving in the Department of the Columbia-the instruments, music, etc., being turned in to the Quan master at Fort Vancouver for safe keeping, till further

COMPANIES I and K of the Forty-Fourth U. S. Infs try, composed of clerks on duty in the War Department, were mustered into the service on the 28th ult.

THE Headquarters of the District of Florida will here after be established at St. Augustine.

POWER OF STATE COURTS TO DISCHARGE ENLISTED MEN OF THE ARMY ON CORPUS.

Sour time ago we alluded to the frequent service upon Brevet Major-General BUTTERFIELD, Superintendent General Recruiting Service U. S. Army, of writs of habeas us from the several State courts in the City of New York, to produce enlisted men before them, and of his uni-form denial of their jurisdiction over this description of cases. An important decision has [recently been rendered in the General Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, which attracted considerable attention as well from Bar of New York City, as officers of the Army on general recruiting service, and will form an authoritative precedent in like cases. It was to the effect substantially, that State courts have no power to discharge enlisted men on habeas corpus." The facts of the case are briefly as follows: On December 20, 1866, OWENS O'CONNOR, the father of Private John O'Connon, a general service recruit, sued out for the purpose of obtaining the custody of his son, then at Fort Columbus. This writ was directed to Brevet Major-General BUTTERFIELD, Suprintendent General Recruiting Service, commanding him to produce the body of John O'Connon. The petition, sworn to by the father, on which the wiit was issued, set fort that his son John was under age at the time of his enlistment, that he lived with him, the father, and that the father supported him and was entitled to his services, he having enlisted without his knowledge or connt: also that he was not committed or detained by virtue of any process or final judgment of any court of the United States, or any competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction. The return of General Butterfield set forth that O'Cornor had been regularly enlisted, in due form, according to the regulations govering the recruiting service; that under the decisions of the Judge-Advocate-General, it was not his duty to produce O'Connon in court; that such denial of the jurisdiction of the court and refusal to prodace the recruit was not from any want of respect to the court, but from a sense of official duty. tached to this return was one of the original triplicate enlistment papers of the recruit, by which it appeared that he enlisted in Boston, Mass., on the 12th December, 1866. He then declared that he was twenty-two years of age; that hs was born in Weymouth, Mass., and was a laborer by oc-cupation. This affidavit of O'CONNOR was taken before Brevet lajor J. H. HAYDEN, First Lieutenant Third U. S. Artillery. On the original hearing, the father of the recruit made further affidavit that his son was born in Ireland in 1849, and would not be eighteen years of age until January 6, 1867. On this state of facts, the learned Justice before whom the writ was made returnable, at Special Term in this city, dismissed it for want of jurisdiction. The counsel for petitioner thereupon took an appeal by writ of cortiorari to the General Term. Argument was made before the full bench at the January term, and decision redered February 18, 1867—one of the Justices dissenting. Mr. Justice INGRAHAM, in delivering the opinion of the court, said : While he was of the opinion that judges of the State courts might have exercised jurisdiction prior to the passage of the acts of Congress of 1862 (February 13th, section 2), and in 1864 (February 24th, section 20-and July 4, section 5), it was not clear that the power now remains There is no doubt but that Congress has the right to pass an act prohibiting the State judges from interfering with calistments in the Army or Navy." The Court said it was inclined to yield to the opinions of the judges of the United States courts of this District, inasmuch as the petitioner might apply to those judges for relief on habeas corpus. Mr. Justice CLERKE concurred in this opinion, and said : "I agree with Justice INGRAHAM in thinking that by recent legislation the Federal Government has assumed each jurisdiction in cases of this kind as to make it neces sarily exclusive. This I think it has a constitutional right under the power given to it ' to raise and support armies, etc. See section 8, sub-division 11, Constitution of the United States. Besides, this is a controversy to which the United States is a party, as much so as to an action in which a collector of a port is a party ostensibly, but the United States actually." The court therefore affirmed the order made by the court below, dismissing the writ. A LORING CUSHING, Esq., counsel for appellant. Second Lieutenant Asa BIRD GARDNER, Ninth U. S. Infantry, for General BUTTERFIELD, respondent.

BREVET Major-General GRIFFIN, commanding the District of Texas, on the 10th ult., issued the following order: Agreeably with the spirit of the second Article of War, and Executive order, dated Washington, D. C., November 16, 1862, an orderly observance of the Sabbath Day by the officers and men in the military service throughout this District, is hereby enjoined. No public business will be transacted on that day at military offices, unless as a message of strict necessity, and when deferment would prejudice the interests of the service.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

following is the text of the Reconstruction bill passed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, entitled:

passed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, entitled:

A BILL TO PROVIDE EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT FOR THE INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

Whereas, No legal State Governments or adequate protection for life or property now exist in the Rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and Republican State Governments can be legally established: ublican State Governments can be legally

ore, t enacted, etc., That said Rebel States shall be divided

therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That said Rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter mentioned; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the First District, North Carolina and South Carolina the Second District, Georgia, Alabama and Florida the Third District, Mississippi and Arkaneas the Fourth District, and Louisiana and Texas the Fifth District.

Szc. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the Army not below the rank of Brigadier-General, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Szc. 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military committees or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

Szc. 4. That all persons put under military arrest by vir-

military committees or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act, shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized affecting the life or liberty of any person shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the Army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions. Provided, That no sentence of death under this act shall be carried into execution without the approval of the President.

Sec. 5. When the people of any one of said Rebel States shall have formed a constitution and government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the Rebellion or for felony at common law, and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates, and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval and Congress, shall have approved the same, and when said State by a vote of its Legislature elected under said constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and States hall be declared entitled to representation to form and therefore in

THIRTY-NINTH U.S. INFANTRY.

THE Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry is one of the new regiments which are to be recruited from colored men. It is at present stationed at Greenville, La., and is officered as follows:

follows:

Colonel, Brevet Major-General Joseph A. Mower, commanding District of Louisiana.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Major-General Frank Wheaton, on leave of absence.

Chaplain, D. E. Barr, at present with regiment. Captains, D. F. Kirby, commanding regiment, Greenville, La; James McKim, commanding detachment recruiting for regiment; Gaines Lawson, commanding detachment; T. H. Reeves, on duty with regiment; Delos A. Ward, on general recruiting service, Wisconsin.

First Lieutenants, B. B. Keeler, Acting Regimental Quartermaster; Luke O'Reilly, acting Adjutant; W. MoElroy, on duty with regiment.

Elroy, on duty with regiment.

Second Lieutenants, E. L. Barnes, on duty with regiment; M. L. Courtney, commanding Military Prison at New Orleans; J. C. Balfe, on duty with regiment; H. B. nt; H. B.

Quimby, on duty with and recruiting for regiment, Green, ville, La.; Charles L. Cooper, on duty with regiment.

The above roster includes all who have joined to Feb.
20, 1867. The recruiting for the regiment is progressing favorably and promises to furnish a fine body of men.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS, commanding Department of the Tennessee, on the 19th ult., issued the following order:

the Tennessee, on the 19th ult., issued the following order:
The following division of the Department of the Tennessee into Districts with assignment of troops and commanders thereto, will take effect on the first proximo:
1st, The District of Kentucky, embracing the State of Kentucky, Brevet Brigadier-General Sidney Burbank, Colonel Second Infantry, commanding; Headquarters at Louisville, Ky.; troops, Second regiment of Infantry, and detachment of the Forty-fifth Infantry.

2d, The District of Chattanooga, embracing of Tennessee the counties of Claiborne, Campbell, Anderson, Roane, Rhea, Bledsoe, Sequatchee, Marion, and all east thereof; of Alabama, the counties of Marion, Walker, Blount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee, and all north thereof; of Georgia, the counties of Floyd, Cass, Cherokee, Forsyth, Hall, Banks, Franklin, Hart, and all north thereof. Colonel Edward Ruger, Thirty-third Infantry, commanding; headquarters at Chattanooga, Tenn.; troops, Thirty-third, Infantry.

3d. The District of Nashville, embracing that rootion of

Edward Ruger, Thirty-third Infantry, commanding, headquarters at Chattanooga, Tenn.; troops, Thirty-third, Infantry.

3d, The District of Nashville, embracing that portion of Tennessee west of the District of Chattanooga, and east of the Tennessee River, the senior officer present with the troops commanding; headquarters at Nashville, Tenn.; troops, Thirty-fourth Infantry.

4th, The District of Memphis, embracing that portion of the State of Tennessee lying west of the Tennessee river. The senior officer present with the troops commanding; headquarters at Memphis, Tenn.; troops, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

5th, The District of Mississippi, embracing the State of Mississippi, Brevet Major-General Alvan C. Gillem, Colonel Twenty-fourth Infantry, commanding; headquarters Vicksburg, Miss.; troops, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry.

6th, The District of Alabama, embracing all of the State of Alabama not embraced in the District of Chattanooga, Major-General Wager Swayne, U. S. Volunteers, commanding; headquarters at Montgomery, Ala.; troops, Fifteenth Infantry.

7th, The District of Georgia, embracing all that portion of the State of Georgia, not embraced in the District of Chattanooga, Colonel C. C. Sibley, Sixteenth Infantry, commanding; headquarters at Macon, Ga.; troops, Sixteenth Infantry.

teenth Infantry.

In all cases where the commanding officer of the district

In all cases where the commanding officer of the district is the senior officer of the regiment serving therein, he will command both district and regiment, having the head-quarters of each convenient to each other. Where the garrison of a post consists of several companies or detachments, whether belonging to the same regiment or not, the senior officer present will command both troops and post, unless he is the commander of the district, when the command of the post may, at his option, be exercised by the next in rank.

The next in rank.

The detachment of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry serving within this department will be detached from its present station (Nashville), only upon the orders of the Major-General commanding the department.

The Forty-fifth regiment of Infantry, now being raised, will be distributed throughout the department as the companies are formed.

will be distributed throughout the department as the companies are formed.

All labor for objects immediately connected with the troops of a post, will be performed by enlisted men of the command, and no citizen labor will be hired except by ex-

command, and no citizen labor will be hired except by ex-press permission from these headquarters.

Brevet Major Wm. A. Elderkin, Captain and Commis-sary of Subsistence, will remain on duty at Macon, as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the District of Georgia, and will continue to perform the duties of Chief Commis-sary of the District of Alabama, until further orders.

EXTRACTS FROM SPECIAL ORDERS ISSUED AT HEADQUARTERS GENERAL RECRUITING

Special Orders No. 31.—In accordance with instruc-tions from the Adjutant-General, the following-named officers will discontinue recruiting at their respective sta-tions, and close their rendezvous, and report for duty as

officers will discontinue recruiting at their respective stations, and close their rendezvous, and report for duty as hereinafter directed, viz:

Brevet Captain J. E. Putnam, at Springfield, Ill., to report to commanding officer Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor; Brevet Major J. H. Butler, at Hartford, Conn., to report to the Adjutant-General U. S. Army; Lieutenant Geo. W. Walker, at Lockport, N. Y., to report by letter to the Adjutant-General U. S. Army; Brevet Major F. W. Perry, at Sandusky, Ohio, to report to the commanding officer at Newport Barracks, Ky.; Brevet Major A. B. Thompson, at Concord, N. H., to report by letter to the Adjutant-General; Brevet Major G. M. Randall, at Janesville, Wis, to report to commanding officer Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Pearson, at Reading, Pa., to report to the commanding officer Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor; Captain D. A. Ward, at Fond on Lac, Wis., to report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army; Brevet Captain T. Byrne, at Madison, Wis, to report to the commanding officer at Newport Barracks, Ky.

to report to the commanding officer at Newport Barracks, Ky.

Brevet Major' J. D. Jones, at Jackson, Mich., will with his party and Government property proceed to Cleveland, Ohio, and relieve Brevet Major H. H. Baldwin at that place. Brevet Major Baldwin on being relieved will proceed to Newport Barracks, Ky., and report to the commanding officer thereof for duty.

In accordance with instructions from the Adjutant-General, Milwaukee, Wis., is constituted a branch rendezvous of Brevet Major John Christopher's rendezvous at Chicago, Ill. Captain Evan Kills, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, will turn over his office funds and public property to Brevet Major John Christopher, Captain Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, who will relieve Captain Mills from duty at Milwaukee, and continue that station as a branch of his ren-

dervous at Chicago, Ill. Upon being relieved Captain Mills will report to the commanding officer at Fort Columbia, N. Y. Harbor.

The commanding officer of the Depot at Governor's Island, N. Y. Harbor, will forward the detachment for the Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, called for in paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 30, current series, from these Head-quarters on February 21, 1867.

In compliance with paragraph 5, Special Orders No. 81, Headquarters of the Army, current series, the commanding officer of the Depot at Governor's Island, N. Y. Harbor, will select from the disposable recruits at the Depot, and forward under proper charge to Little Rock, Arkanesas, as follows: On February 25, 95 recruits for the Nineteenth; on February 27, 46 recruits for the Kineteenth; on February 27, 46 recruits for the Twenty-eighth; on Herch 4, 90 recruits for the Twenty-eighth; on March 4, 90 recruits for the Twenty-eighth, On March 4, 90 recruits for the Twenty-eighth, On March 5, 91 recruits for the Twenty-eighth, On March 5, 91 recruits for the Twenty-eighth, On March 5, 91 recruits for the Twenty-eighth, On March 6, 91 recruits for the Twenty-eighth,

The commanding officer at the General Service Depot Governor's Island, N. Y. Harbor, will modify para-graph 9, Special Orders No. 31, February 20, from these Headquarters, and send the balance of the detachment for Little Rock by New Orleans.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

Two Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the Journal, all facts of interest to the Navy, and especially such as relate to the movements of vessels and officers.

The steamer Youtic has sailed from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., for the Gulf Equadron.

The Don (8 guns), sailed from the New York Navy-yard on the 2d instant, for George's Bank.

The supply steame Newbern, Acting Master Robert Y. Holly, has arrived at Pensacola, Florida, with supplies for

THE Memphis (2 guns), sailed from the New York Navy-yard on the 5th inst., for Norfolk, Va. She took out an assorted cargo of provisions, etc., for the relief of the Bouthern people.

THE supply steamer Memphis. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander H. H. Gorringe, has sailed from New York with corn for the Southern people, according to a recent act of Congress.

THE following is a list of officers attached to the Naval Station, League Island: Commodore Oliver S. Glisson; Commander George M. Ransom; Lieutenant-Commander Edmund W. Henry; Chief Eugineer, Jackson McElmell; Paymaster, Arthur Burtis, jun; Assistant Surgeon, Wm. J. Simon; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, Geo. W. Rogers; Acting Masters, John V. Cook, John C. Morong, Charles Ackley; Acting Ensigns, Louis R. Chester, Lewis Kenney, Woodward Carter, F. H. Wait, Edmund Parys, John H. Chapman; Second Assistant Engineers, R. B. Plotts, Absalom Kirby, Wm. A. Windsor, Fred. Shober; Third Assistant Engineer, Frank M. Ashton; Gunner, Wm. Wilson; Carpenter, David Robinett; Mate, S. M. Cro-ley; First Clerk to Commandant, Wm. J. Manning; Paymaster's Clerk, Wm. J. Larkin.

ming; Paymaster's Clerk, Wm. J. Larkin.

The following is a list of the officers of the U. S. steamer Tellepecen, now stationed at Pensacola, Florida: Aaron W. Weaver, Commander, commanding; DeWitt J. Kells, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant and Executive Officer; Frank H. Arms, Passed Assistant Paymaster; David Smith, First Assistant Engineer in charge; L. Traver, Acting Assistant Surgeon; Ensign George E. Wingate, sailing master; Ensigns, E. H. Miller, John P. Cole, A. K. Brown, O. Darwin Owen; Second Assistant Engineer, William S. Neal; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, George Corvie, Jr; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Joseph T. Vinal, Edwin Humstone, Wilbur F. Cogswell; Captain's Clerk, S. S. Everett; Prymaster's Clerk, Chas. A. Varnum; Mates, William White, Charles T. Remmonds, E. S. Stover, George H. Bowen.

Rear-Admiral H. H. Bell, commanding the Asiatic

A. Varnum; Mates, William White, Charles T. Remmonds, E. S. Stover, George H. Bowen.

Rear-Admiral H. H. Bell, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, in a communication to the Navy Department, dated the 31st of December last, reports that the flag ship Hartford, Lieutenant Commander Carpenter, arrived at Hong Kong, December 3, where she has remained since that time making some necessary repairs The Wyoning, Captain Bankhead, with whom he parted company in November 24, proceeded with our Minister to Japan, stopping at Hiogo and Simonosaki, to Naçasaki. The night of leaving Simonosaki she anchored in the harbor of Yabuko, about fifteen miles northeast of the Straits of Ayado (Spex), in leaving which place the next morning she grounded, getting off in the next rise of tide without injury. On the 2d of December, she arrived at Nagasaki, from which port she sailed on the 13th, intending to return by way of the Inland Sea, with our Minister on board, to Yakohama. The Wachusett, Commander Shufeldt, between the 13th of October and the 30th of November, was actively employed in visiting the following places, viz.; Macao, I-lands of Yer-Mong, Con-Cok, Ty en and Sam-Cook, Harlem Bay, Swatow, Numa Is lands, Mangaon, Tin Sang Harbor and Amoy; having her Headquarters at Hong Kong, and scouring the coast for pirates. She rendered efficient aid to the Consuls, in obtaining redress for wrongs to our countrymen. The Admiral states that Commander Shufeldt reports that there are no piracies occurring, but that is al ways the case after the northeast monsoon has set in. The leader of the pirates who took the Subra, had been apprehended, tried and executed in that colony. The Board of Underwriters insist that all vessels of a certain size shall be armed, which will doubtless have a good effect. The Ashwet, Commander J. C. Febiger, was at Manila

on the 28th of December, where she was awaiting favor-able weather, when she was to sail for Hong Kong. The able weather, when she was to sail for Mong Rong. Supply, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Edwd Conroy, was daily expected to arrive from Yokohama The following deaths are reported in the squadron: Henry Williams, boatswain's mate, of heart disease, December 12; Joseph F. Corliss, ordinary seaman, of dysentery, December 30, of the flag ship Hartford; and Timothy Murphy, coal heaver, from drowning, December 10, of the Wachwest! er Edwd.

Tuz Light-house Board have issued the following n

Tuz Light-house Board have issued the following notices to mariners:

Meditervanean — Time Signals at Genea.—Official information has been received at this office that, from the lat day of January, 1867, the following time signals would be exhibited from the new Observatory in the old Fort of St. George at Genea.—First, a red flag will be hoisted on a mast on the eastern corner of the piszas of the Observatory, as a preparatory signal, fifteen minutes before mean noon; second, the flag will be replaced by a red ball with a white horizontal band round the middle at thirty seconds before mean noon; third, the ball will drop precisely at mean noon at the meridian of the Observatory. The Observatory is in longitude 5 deg, 55 min. 21 secast of Greenwich, in time 35 minutes 41.5 seconds. The Observatory is visible from all parts of the harbor.

Temporary Fixed Leght on Gibraltar Mole.—Also that, from the 1st day of Fetruary, 1867, a temporary harbor light will be exhibited ninety feet from the extremity of the mole, at Gibraltar. The light is a fixed red light. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order. The present red, white, and green light is discontinued.

Caution.—A wide berth should be given the extremity of the mole in consequence of the uncertainty of the set of the tides. It is dangerous for vessels to attempt to come alongside the mole, or to anchor under it is shelter, in dark nights.

New Brunsweck.—Discontinuance of Beacon Light, St. John's Harbor.—Official information has been received at this office that, in consequence of the destruction of the Beacon light-house, at the entrance of St. John's Harbor, by fire, the light exhibited therefrom is for the present discontinued.

Bell Buoy.—Also, that the Bell buoy, off Partridge Island, having bell such and a statempt at would be replaced as soon as pos-

nr discontinued. ' ℓ Buoy — Also, that the Bell buoy, off Partridge Island, having a sadrift from its moorings, it would be replaced as soon as pos-

Beil Booy.—Also, that the Bell buoy, off Partridge Island, having boken adisft from its moorings, it would be replaced as soon as possible.

Nova Scotia.—Fixed Lights on East Ironbound Island.—Also, that two lights are now exhibited from the light-house recently erected on Ironbound Island, entrance on Mahone Bay. The lights are two fixed white lights placed horizontally, twenty-five feet apart, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of twelve miles. The illuminating apparatus is catoptric or by reflectors. The light-house is a square wooden building, painted white, in latitude 44 deg. 26 ½ min. north, longitude 64 deg. 4½ min. west of Greenwich. The ken-rer's residence is in the light-house.

Pixed Light on Amet Island.—Also, that a light is now exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Amet Island, Tatamagouche Bay, Northumberland Strait. The light is a fixed white light, elevated forty-four feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be sen from a distance of twelve miles. The illuminating apparatus is catoptric or by reflectors. The tower is a square wooden building thirty-two feet high, painted white. It is in latitude 45 deg. 50½ min. north, longitude 63 deg. 10 min. west of Greenwich. The keeper's residence is in the light-house.

Green Island Light.—Also, that from the 1st day of October, 1866, the light on Green Island, at the entrance of the Gut of Canso, was changed from a fixed white to a fixed red light.

Egg Island Light-house.—Also, that from the 1st day of October, 1866, a light would be exhibited from a light-vesel pixed white in vertical stripes.

Australia—East Coast.—Light-vestel in Pitteroy River, Queensland.—Official information has been received at this office that irom the 31st day of October, 1866, a light would be exhibited from a light-vesel pixed white in vertical stripes.

Burrelions.—Vessels entering the the below buoy bears N. N. E. ½ E., distant four acd a half cables.

Burrelions.—Vessels entering the the below buoy bears N. N. E. ½ E., dista

bassing to the state of the sta

HONOR TO THE FALLEN.

THE House of Representatives of the State of Rho Island have appropriated \$20,000 toward providing for the erection of a monument to the citizens of that State who tell during the last war. The following extract is from the speech of Professor Geo. W. Greene, delivered pending the passage of the resolution:-

This monument is the solemn expression of one of the purest and deepest and holiest feelings of our nature—gratitude to those who have died the sweet and decorous death for country. We do not erect it for local embellishment. We recognize no distinctions of place in the story which it tells, or in the feelings of which it is the manifestation. We do not ask what part of the State sent the greatest proportion of its citizens to the war and received the smallest back again. Wherever Rhode Island blood was shed, Rhode Island's tears are due. Every record is searched, every victim of treason is numbered on the tablet of loyalty. Every father may read thereon the name which he gave his son, little dreaming on what tombstone it would one day be inscribed. Every mother may come and see that her dear one whom she offered up to her country has not been forgotten. Wives, brothers, sisters, children—all will look for the familiar letters, and all will feel their hearts glow with intense love of country as they contemplate this enduring expression of her gratitude; and, therefore, we have asked sculpture to decorate for us these votive tablets with its choicest adornments.

We have invoked the highest inspirations of monumental

votive tablets with its choicest adornments.

We have invoked the highest inspirations of monumental art to tell in its own expressive language how compresents was the feeling which sent our heroes to the field from every walk of life. There, sir, is the soldier, each arm of the service fitly represented: the impetuous cavalry, the firm infantry, the skilful artillerist. What stern memories of bloody fields come back to us as we look upon them! There, too, is the sailor. I've many anxious

thoughts, ending in rapturous exultation, does this gallant form recall! And above them all, with the laurel crown in each immortal hand, sublime in the simplicity of a grand conception, stands the genius of the country for which they died. It is good for us, sir, to look upon a work like this. The enduring language of soulpture is the natural language of feeling that should endure forever in perpetual transmission from father to son. We look upon it now in the freshness of its first conception. We shall soon, I treat, look upon it in the completeness of its perfect execution. And then, sir, will begin the long series through which generation shall receive it from generation, till the very ground on which it stands becomes hallowed ground, and the air which surrounds it be filled with harmonious voices, repeating in endless succession the lessons which those heroes taught, and the thanks to which we gave such noble utterance.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE FEB.

RUARY 26, 1867.

February 26—The regimental recruiting service of the Fortieth U. S. Infantry will hereafter be discontinued, except as provided for in paragraphs 985, 986, 987, and 988, General Regulations for the Army, and letter of the 13th ult., from this office. The Superintendent will turn over to the Superintendent-General Recruiting Service all recruiting property and funds not required for use for which he is responsible.

Leave of absence for sixty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, from March 1, 1867, is hereby granted First Lieutenant James C. Post, Corps of Engineers.

Captain George E. Atwood, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, will, on the expiration of his present leave of absence, March 1, 1867, report in person to the commanding officer, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, to accompany recruits to the Minitary Division of the Missouri, on the completion of which he will proceed to join his regiment.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will prepare a detachment of twenty-three of the disposar is recruits of the Mounted Service, U. S. Army, at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and forward it under proper charge to Washington, D. C., to report to the commanding officer Fifth U. S. Cavalry, for assignment to Companies C, G and K of that regiment, serving in the Department of Washington.

February 27.—The extension of permission to delay his denerting to include the service of the denerting to the denerting the command of the commanding officer fifth U. S. Cavalry, for assignment to Companies C, G and K of that regiment, serving in the Department of Washington.

and K of that regiment, serving in the Department of Washington.

Fernary 27.—The extension of permission to delay h's departure to join his regiment granted Lieutenant-Colonel Richard N. Bowerman, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 50, January 30, 1867, from this office, is hereby further extended thirty days, on the expiration of which he will proceed at once to join his regiment.

In complying with the requirements of paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 79, February 14, 1867, from this office, directing him to report in person to the Commanding Geteral and to the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty, upon being relieved from duty at Macon, Georgia, Brevet Lieutenant. Colonei E. B. Carling, Assistant Quartermaster, is hereby authorized to proceed to St. Louis, Mo., via New York City.

February 28.—Assistant Surgeon H. Lippincott is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and will report to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty.

Kirst Lieutenant G. W. Walker, Ninth U. S. Infantry,

ment to duty.

First Lieutenant G. W. Walker, Ninth U. S. Infantry,

ment to duty.

First Lieutenant G. W. Walker, Ninth U. S. Infanty, is hereby relieved from recruiting service. He will at one turn over the recruiting property and funds for which he is responsible to the Superintendent-General Recruiting Service, to whom he will also report without delay for duty, to accompany the detachment of recruits to be forwarded to the Second U. S. Artillery, in California, after the performance of which duty he will join his regiment without delay.

Bravet Captain J. G. Trimble, First U. S. Cavalry, is hereby relieved from recruiting service. He will turn owe to Colenel N. A. Miles, Fortieth U. S. Infantry, Washington, D. C., the recruiting funds and property for which he is responsible, and report in person without delay to the Superintendent-General Recruiting Service, New York City, to accompany a detachment of recruits for the Second U. S. Artillery to their destination, after the performance of which duty he will join his regiment without delay.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major John G. Turnbull, Third U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 24, February 4, 1867, from Headquarters Department of the East, is hereby extended ten days.

MARCH 1.—First Lieutenant J. W. H. Stickney, Forty-second H. S. Inform. (V. B. C.) is heady applicant for

MARCH 1.—First Lieutenant J. W. H. Stickney, Forty-second U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.), is hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of R., F. and A. L., and will report in person without delay to the Commanding General Depart-ment of the East, for assignment to duty with his regi-

ment.

Permission to reside in New York City while under medical treatment, instead of remaining in hospital at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, is here'very granted Second Lieutenant Thomas Dry, First U. S. Infantry.

So much of paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 101, February 26, 1867, from this office, as directs Captain George E. Atwood, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, to accommany recruits to the Military Division of the Missouri, and to join his regiment, is hereby revoked.

Brevet Brigadier-General Henry D. Wallen, Lieutenant-Colonel Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, will at once relieve Brevet Colonel J. Hayden, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, in command of the Depot for the General Service at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and report to Brevet Major-General Butterfield, Superintendent-General Recraiting Service, for instructions. General Service at Formula Service at Formula Service, for instructions.

Marcu 2—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Wilson Commissary of Subsistence, will proceed so Windows Va., and inspect the affairs of the proceed so Windows.

Commissary of Subsistence, will proceed so Winchester, Va., and inspect the affairs of the Subsistence Department at that post. Upon the completion of this duty he will return to his proper station?

Permission to await orders until he receives official sotice of the confirmation or rejection by the Senate of his appointment as Captain Thirty eighth U. S. Infanty (colored), is hereby granted Second Lieutenant John C. Gilmore, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for thirty

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Ball, First U. S. Artillery.
Captain Henry W. Patterson, Fourth U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty as Recorder of the Examining Board, convened by Special Orders No. 404, August 16, 1866, from this office, and will proceed to join his company at Fort Wayne, Mich. This order to take effect March 15, 1867. Permission to delay joining his company for thirty days, should he so desire, is hereby granted him.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTEE-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 2, 1867. }

The following memorandum of orders and instructions issued by the Quartermaster-General, or received at this office during the week ending March 2, 1867, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's De-

D. H. RUCKER,

Acting Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major General U. S. Army.
Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1886, from this office, the services of the following-named officers being no longer needed, they are hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States. They will neceive no final payment until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: Captain Homer L. Thayer, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers; Captain E. B. W. Restieaux, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers. S. O. No. 100, A. G. O., February 26, 1867.
In complying with the requirements of paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 79, February 14, 1867, from this office, directing him to report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty, upon being relieved from duty at Macon, Ga., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. B Carling, Assistant Quartermaster, is hereby authorized to proceed to St. Louis, Mo., via New York City. S. O. No. 163, A. G. O., February 27, 1867.

THE WASTE OF WAR.

THE WASTE OF WAR.

The Waste of War, says that such sis sections in the countries recover from the devastating effects of war, says that such sis sections as such as the control of the observes that even where a country has been laid waste by fire and sword, all the inhabitants ruined, its previous prosperity will quickly return, provided the population had not been extirpated or starved. What the people would themselves have consumed has been consumed by the enemy, and this is the extent of the material damage done. If, as is likely to be the case, but partial injury has been done to land and buildings, and if the people can muster food and valuables enough for the support of life for a brief season, the continuance of an ordinary amount of exertion will quickly replace all their lost capital and wealth. That this, and more than this, may steally occur as stated by Mr. Mill, has been abundantly proved by what has happened in America since the late war. And, judging from the careful conclusions of a well-informed Austrian statistician it would seem that Austria, which furnishes so many exceptions to the cardinal rules of political economy, may hereafter be quoted in further illustration of the above law. According to the report which has suggested the present remarks, popular parlance must have vastly exaggearted the horrors of such war as is not too indefinitely prolonged. Humanity must always shudder at the sights and sounds of horror which has suggested the present remarks, popular parlance must have vastly exaggearted the horrors of such war as is not too indefinitely prolonged. Humanity must always shudder at the sights and sounds of horror which that was a suggested the present remarks, popular parlance must have vastly exaggearted the horrors of extra taxation and stoppage of trade) the most serious mischief done is the individual sorrow and pain. From transcendental arguments like Max Piccolonnini's poetic prinings for peace, and the individual sorrow and pain. From transcendental arguments like Max Pic

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while as regards the Austrian empire at large, they denote a deficiency of but one beast in 200.

Another point is the damage done to fields in seed, gardens, orchards, and so forth, the loss of stores of corn and fruits. Many villages that lay close to the line of Prussian invasion were brought to extreme want by reason of the requisitions made both by the Prussian and the Imperial troops, as well as by the devastating effects produced by the n.ero passage of such vast bodies of men. But even the villages where the pressure of this sort was the heaviest were not placed beyond the means of speedy recovery. In the extremest of these casss, the inhabitants were able to maintain themselves at home without being driven to beg or borrow from neighboring districts. If the sufferings caused by the loss of supplies of corn, meat, bread, fruit, etc., were acute at the time, they were of short duration. The Austrian commissioners who visited the theatre of war immediately after the signature of the Peace of Nikolsburg, found that this form of evil had already for the most part disappeared. A worse mischief was caused by encampments and the marching to and fro of large columns of troops. A battalion of average strength may require on the most generous allowance two acres of camping room. At this rate the 250 battalions which comprised the Prussian infantry would have occupied when encamped 500 acres. Had this force changed its ground every day for six weeks, the total area occupied by it, adding extra room for artillery and cavalry, might have been 30,000 acres. Were such land in wheat, it might, under the most favorable circumstances, yield a harvest at the rate of themty pecks per acre, the gross return, counted at six florins per peck, thus amounting to something more than 3,500,000 of florins, or 2330,000. The Prussians might, therefore, have inflicted injunies to this extent by their marches and camps, although it is certain enough that the results which may hereaftor be obtained by direct addition will fall below su

dent, or by an incendiary's more prosaic hand. But the consequences to the inhabitants are in either case identical, except that insurance companies, in Austria at least, are not required to meet claims arising out of calamities of a warlike sort. However, this last is not a matter of real importance. Bohemia cannot be called, according to English notions, a rich country. The authority to whom we refer says that he writes from a market town which had been entirely destroyed by fire two years before. Not many houses or huts were insured at the time of the accident; a collection made for the sufferers brought no relief worth naming; and yet the only extant memorial of the fire is the fact that the old straw thatches have vanished, and have been universally succeeded by roofs of slate and tile. Such a result shows the efficacy of the vis medicatrix, and it should be comforting enough to the few Austrian subjects whose property has been burned or battered by Prussian guns. On the whole, then, we may not unreasonably conclude that what Austria has suffered in different descriptions of loss at the hands of the invader is really very little.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A MILITARY EXECUTION IN FRANCE.

A MILITARY EXECUTION IN FRANCE.

Ax English journal publishes the following details of the execution at Vincennes recently, of two French soldiers convicted of marder in Paris:

The two soldiers of the Imperial Guard, Ciosi and Agostini, were shot this morning at Vincennes, pursuant to the sentence of a court-martial, for the murder in the wine shop at Champerret. The execution was a grand and terrible military spectacle. A company from every regiment of the army of Paris attended. The Second and Third regiments of the Voltigeurs of the Guard, to which the unfortunate prisoners belonged, were on the ground in fall force. General Soumain commanded the parade. The firing party consisted of four sergeants, four corporals, and four privates, commanded by two adjutants. The men to whom the sad task was assigned were feelingly told by their officers, while loading their firelocks in their respective barracks, that they had not only a military duty to perform, but one of humanity, which required them to take good aim.

perform, but one of humanity, which required them to take good aim.

The prisoners were warned at four in the morning tha their request for the Emperor's pardon had been rejected and that they must prepare to die. One of them, Ciosi received the fatal news with a coolness and courage which he maintained to the last; but Agostini's nerve failed him. The two priests in attendance effected a reconciliation between the men. Agostini had spoken very bitterly of his comrade; and when at last he stretched out his hand, he said: "You know well enough that you alone are guilty." Before mounting the cellular carriage in waiting to conduct them to the place of execution, they were offered wine, brandy, and bread. Agostini took some refreshment, but Ciosi asked only for cigars, which he continued to smoke to the end. The morning was terribly cold. At half-past eight o'clock the condemned men stepped out of the carriage to the spot where they were to be shot to death. They were warmly clad in full uniform, with mili-

tary closks around them, and Ciosi had carefully put on white gloves. General Soumain exercised the prerogative which the military code gave him of excusing the men from military degradation, and they were shot in their uniforms.

which the military degradation, and they were shot in their uniforms.

When a French soldier is shot, he is permitted, if he pleases, to refuse to have his eyes bandaged. Closi at first refused; afterward, at the suggestion of his confessor, consented; but ultimately tore off the bandage, knelt down, and looked steadily in the face of his old comrades, who were to fire at ten paces. Looking at Agostini, who, though with eyes bound, was not able to keep on his knees, but fell down, he said, in a tone of pity and contempt, "Poor Agostini!" Immediately before the order to fire was given, Ciosi, in a firm voice, addressing the firing party, said: "Dear comrades, I am guilty of the crime; but, upon my conscience, I did not intend to rob. I beg pardon of God and of you. Adieu!" Agostini, completely broken down by fear, was obliged to be tied to a post before he could be shot at. The criminals were fired at separately. One of them (the reports differ as to which) did not appear to be quite dead after the volley, and one of the soldiers coming near him blew out his brains, which scattered about in a manner shocking to behold. According to military regulations, all the troops filed past before the dead bodies, drums beating and colors flying. There was a great crowd of Parisians on the plain of Vincennes, attracted by news of the execution. Night cabmen who had seen the movement of the troops and ascertained the cause, canvassed many with success. But all the would be sight-seers were disappointed, and had a cold ride for nothing. The military kept all civilians ouiside their lines, and the spectacle of the death of two Corsican soldiers was witnessed exclusively by the soldlors for whose example it was intended.

THE COMPLAINT OF AN OLD MARINER.

THE COMPLAINT OF AN OLD MARINER.

What state of life, friendly reader, can be harder think you, than that of mariners? How many hears and colds they must endure? How often must they be frighted with thunder and lightning, and daily, nay hourly, exposed to the violence of wind and rain? How often must they be tormented with hunger and thirst, and prisoned up with dirt and nastiness; their lodgings being no better than a prison, having little or no furniture, and if any, very nasty; hard bedding, coarse diet, and such as requires iron teeth to devour it; stinking drink, dirty clothes, inconveniences of all sorts, restless nights, and ever unquiet and in the open air? Not to mention their perpetual banishment from their native homes, being exiles and wanderers, stragglers in perpetual motion, deprived of all enjoyment, and society of a wife and children, than which there is not in the world a greater pleasure. Who would not judge such to be the most miserable of mortals?

Oh, the foolish and unnecessary devices of men's covetousness, who, not content with what may be had on land, dare trust their precious lives to a feeble and brittle board, within four or five inches of death; kings, in the meantime, secure, jovial and merry.—M. Baumgarten, 1506 to 1610.

A LARGE number—nearly five hundred—Greek volunteers in the Cretan war have returned to Atlans, in one French and two Turkish war vessels. Upon attempting to land they were greeted with a "hailstorm" of pavingstones, and many ere driven back wounded. The mob shouted, "Death to the traitors;" "Strike down the deserters." At length the men were landed on a deserted island in the Bay of Salamis. Mustarha Pacha had, by a flank movement, gained possession of a province and island in the Bay of Salamis. Mustapha Pacha had, by a finik movement, gained possession of a province and driven the volunteers to a cold and elevated region, where they were not all able to procure food. Some escaped, a part going to Sphak:a, which has given in its adhesion to the Pacha. Here the volunteers were advised to obtain permission to leave the island, and the inhabitants enforced their advice by refusing to give them food. The request was made and acceded to. The men embarked, and were received as we have related. According to the accounts which come through England, the opening of Spring will give Mustapha Pacha great advantages, enabling him to encamp in high pasturages and thus turn and command all the passes, which now are a source of so much trouble.

Major-General Hancock, commanding the Depart ment of the Missouri, has issued an order specifying the allowance of camp and garrison equipage to be allowed to the troops of his command on the expedition against the Indians. One tent is to be issued for six infantry, or five cavalry and artillery soldiers. One common tent is to be issued for the officers of each company, and one mess tent. If the number exceed three, an additional common tent will be allowed. Each field officer is allowed one common tent and one mess tent. The commanding officer of the Dopartment is to have one wall or Sibley tent, and his staff, common tents, in the same proportion as company officers. All company and officers' baggage not needed will be transferred to the Quartermaster's Department for storage. The above estimate of tents will not be exceeded on the campaign, and may be reduced.

LETTERS for the posts on the Upper Missouri River are sent by mail as follows: Sioux City and Fort Randal, D. T., mail and express three times per week each way; Fort Randall and Fort Sully, D. T., mail every Monday morning each way; Fort Sully and Fort Rice, D. T., mail every Monday morning each way. All mail matter for posts above Fort Berthold, D. T., must take the overland route for the present.

CAPTAIN L. H. Warren, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, in addition to his other duties, has been directed to perform those of Sub-Assistant Commissioner, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Houston, Texas, under the supervision and direction of Captain W. B Pease, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, Sub Assistant Commissioner at that Post, to whom Captain Warren will report for the necessary instructions connected with this position.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Two Editor does not hold himself response of opinion, in communications addr

THE FORT PHILIP KEARNY MASSACRE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal."

Siz:—The following is a correct account of the massacre of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. J. Fetterman, Eighenth U. S. Infantry, and his command:

On the morning of the 21st of December last, a train of ragons was sent out, with an armed escort from this post oprocure timber for saw logs; they proceeded along the oad leading to the spur of the Big Horn Mountains, and bout two hours after their departure firing was heard in be direction they had taken, and it was supposed they had sen attacked.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Fetterman,

about two hours after their departure firing was heard in the direction they had taken, and it was supposed they had been attacked.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Fetterman, Eighteenth Infantry, was ordered "to take a detachment of forty-nine Infantry, composed of details from the different companies, and go to the assistance of the train, and conduct it to the post, but not to pursue the enemy." About fifteen minutes after his departure, Lieutenant G. W. Grummond, Eighteenth Infantry, was ordered to take command of twenty-seven men of Company C, Second Cavalry, and go to the support of Colonel Fetterman, and to reiterate to him the orders previously given. Captain Brown acompanied the party as a volunteer.

They took a northerly course over the hills, and were soon out of sight. Shortly after they disappeared from sight, perhaps three-quarters of an hour, sharp firing was heard, which lasted about an hour and a half, when Captain Ten Eyck, Eighteenth Infantry, was dispatched with a detachment to their support. He crossed the hills in the same direction they had taken, and after going about four miles saw the Indians in large force retreating, and found the dead bodies of Colonel Fetterman's command scattered over a space of about three-quarters of a mile. The bodies were stripped, and many of them horribly mutilated; all were scalped, and not a man of the whole command escaped. The details of the affair can only be conjectured. It is supposed by many that the Indians showed themselves in very small parties, and drew Colonel Fetterman on to the place selected by themselves.

It seems that the party were completely surrounded, for arrows were found sticking in the ground, pointing in all directions. Six bodies were found scattered along the ground for a distance of three-quarters of a mile; the rest were all within a space of five hundred yards square. Two citizens, Messrs. Wheatley and Fisher, were found alone, and the ground around them covered with the empty cases of the cartridges fired from Henry ri

were armed.

After this, it is to be hoped that the Government will take the matter up in earnest, and send sufficient force to the frontier, to enable the troops to protect themselves, and prevent the recurrence of such things.

The numbers of the Indians are estimated at from two thousand to eight thousand warriors, mostly of the Sioux petion.

FORT PHILIP KEARNY, D. T., Jan. 21, 1866.

The following is a list of casualties in the engagement of the 21st of December, 1866, near Fort Philip Kearny, D. T.:

D. T.:
Captain William J. Fetterman, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S.
Army; Captain Frederick H. Brown, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry;
Lieutenant George W. Grummond, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry;
Loutenant George W. Grummond, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry;
COMPANY A, RIGHTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY.

First Sergeant Augustus Lang, Sergeant Hugh Murphy, Corporals
Robert Lennon, William Dute, Plivates Frederick Alkerman, Wm.
Betzler, Patrick Shannon, Charles M. Taylor, Joseph D. Thomas,
Michael Horten, David Thorey, Thomas Burke, Henry Buchanan,
Mase Dihring, George T. R. Goodall, Francis L. Gordon, Martin
Kelley, John Thimpson, Albert H. Walters, John W. Weaver, John
Woodruff. COMPANY C, EIGHTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY.

Sergeants Francis Raymond, Patrick Rooney, Corporals Gustav A. auer, Patrick Gallagher, Privates Michael O'Garra, Jacob Rosen-urg, Frank S. Sullivan, Patrick Smith, Henry E. Aarons.

MPANY E, SECOND BATTALION, EIGHTEENTH U. S. INFANTET. Sergeant William Morgan, Corporal John Quinn, Privates Timo Cullinane, John Maker, George W. Burrell, George N. Waterbu

COMPANY H, SECOND BATTALION, RIGHTERSTH U. S. INFANTEY.

First Sergeant Alexander Smith, Sergeant Ephraim G. Bissel, Corporals George Phillips, Michael Sharkey, Frank Karston, Privates George Davis, Herman Keil, Asa H. Griffen, Perry J. Dolan, James Kean, Michael Kinney, Delos Reed.

Kean, Michael Kinney, Delos Reed.

Thomas M. Maddeon, Unassigned Regimental Armorer Eighteenth U. B. Infantry.

COMPANY C, SECOND U. S. CAVALRY. Bergeant James Baker, Copporals James Kelley, Thomas Horigan, agler, Adoif Metsger, Artificer John McCarty, 'Privates Thomas merson, Thomas Broglin, William L. Bugbee, William L. Cornog, alles Cuddy, Patrick Clancy, Harvey S. Dening, U. B. Doran, viver Williams, Robert Daniel, Nathan Foreman, Andrew M. Fitzgald, Daniel Green, Charles Gamford, John Gitter, Ferdinand cuser, Frank Jones, James P. McGuire, John McColley, Franklin 1976, James Byan, George W. Nugent.

James Wheatley and Mr. Fisher, citisens.

NAVAL PUNISHMENTS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sin:—According to Sir Wm. Monson, in his time, or when he wrote, between 1635-42, "A captain may punish according to the offence committed, viz., Putting one in the bilboes during pleasure; keep them fasting; duck them at the yard-arm, or haul them from yard-arm to yard-arm under the ship's keel; or make them fast to the capstan and whip them there; or at the capstan or main-mast hang weights about their necks; or to gag, or scrape their tongues for blasphemy or swearing." He adds, "This will tame the most rude and savage people in the world." What seamen of the present day that would not sigh for a return of those good old times?

The act abolishing flogging in the U. S. Navy and merchant marine, passed September 28, 1850, did not repeal any other portion of the act of 1800, for the better government of the same; but left the clauses, or otherwise be punished "according to the usages and customs of the other sea service," or as a Court-martial may direct in full

force; so that but for public opinion, any of the barbarous punishments of Monson's times might have been revived. The writer of this at that time applied to the then Secretary of the Navy for a copy of the Naval Laws, to read to his crew and for his own governance, and was informed, in reply, that there was no compilation of existing laws for the government of the Navy, and referred to the statutes at large. This state of things continued until the passage of the new act for the better government of the Navy, approved July 17, 1862.

APPROPRIATE COMMANDS FOR NAVAL OFFI-

or of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sin:—The law of 1862 prescribes that the vessels of the Navy shall be divided into four classes or rates, and that "as near as may be." First-rates shall be commanded by commodores; second-rates by captains; third-rates by commanders, and fourth-rates by lieutenant-commanders. Now, referring to the Navy Register just issued, I find four commodores in command of second-rates, the proper command for a captain, none of them wearing the broad pennant of a commodore commanding a squadron, or division of a second-rate, the proper command as a squadron, or division of a second-rate of third.

command for a captain, none of them wearing the broad pennant of a commodore commanding a squadron, or division of a squadron. Three captains in command of thirdrates, and two commanders commanding second-rates, and three in command of fourth-rates.

Why is the law disregarded? Every officer who solicits and obtains, or retains a command lower than his rank entitles him to, is not only guilty of degrading his own rank, but of keeping the officers of the next grade out of a legitimate command. I would also inquire what objection there can be to commodores, when at sea, or in command on shore stations, wearing "broad pennants," the time-honored symbol of that rank in all countries? A distinction might be made in the color perhaps; vice-commodores commanding squadrons, or who have commanded squadrons, might wear the blue pennant. Commodores in command of single ships, or in command on shore, who have never commanded a squadron, might wear the red pennant.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE NEW NAVY REGISTER.

REGISTER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir:—Perhaps it will not be out of place to make a few remarks upon the arrangement of the Navy Register for 1867. It must be conceded that the general arrangement of the Register is superior to that of any other navy list, still it is defective in convenience for reference, and might be more systematically arranged and improved by Mr. William P. Moran, to whose good taste, I believe, we are indebted for the work in its present form. Therefore, with the highest respect for Mr. Moran's labors, I offer, with diffidence, a few-suggestions which he may deem worthy of attention, and propose the following arrangement:

1. Pay-table, to include the pay-table of Marine Corps.
2. Organization of Navy Department—bureaus arranged in order of seniority.
3. Active List of the Line Officers of the Navy—from admiral to midshipman; warrant officers, boatswains and gunners, Marine Corps.
4. Active List of Staff Officers of the Navy—Medical Department, Pay Department, Engineer Department, Chaplains and Professors of Mathematics; Naval Constructors, Store-keepers, etc.; Warrant Officers; Carpenters and Sailmakers. 5. Volunteer Navy.
6. Naval Academy. 7. Officers of Navy-yards, shore stations and vessels.
8. Squadrons.
9. Vessels of the Navy.
11. Resignations, deaths, dismissals, honorable discharges, etc., of Volunteer Navy.
GENERAL INDEX.—I would also suggest that the name of the commanding officer of a squadron and the Fleet officers, be placed separately at the head of page, as in some previous registers. Second, That the names of officers on board vessels be printed in smaller capitals than their respective grades. Third, That the name of all line officers, including Marine officers, boatswain and gunner on each vessel in commission be put together in order, and then under the head of "Staff" or "Staff Officers" the chaplain, engineer, etc. At present there appears to be no particular arrangement. Marine officers and mid-

and then under the head of "Staff" or "Staff Officers," the chaplain, engineer, etc. At present there appears to be no particular arrangement. Marine officers and midshipmen are sometimes placed above or below the chief engineer, surgeon, etc.; but placing them in order under "Line" and "Staff" would obviate the difficulty.

The term "ranking with" lieutenant, with master, etc., is open to objection; it might be well to change it to—"with the rank of" lieutenant, etc., as in the case of staff officers in the Army and Marine corps.

System.

ENLISTMENT OF IMPROPER SUBJECTS. To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir:—The subject of enlistments is certainly a matter of too great importance to be overlooked by an officer; and I desire to enter my protest against the system of enlistment of men utterly ignorant of the English lan-

listment of men utterly ignorant of the English language.

I have lately had an addition of recruits to my company, and when I wish to instruct them, I find myself obliged to speak French, German, and even Arabic, for I have a Persian. Now, Mr. Editor, I was born in America, and though able to speak French and German sufficiently to get along with most of my recruits, I confess, that my Arab rather got me, and now my poor Arabian friend is to be tried by a General Court-martial for quitting his post, as a sentinel; and my Frenchman likewise, for other "violations of the Articles of War," and probably, to suffer punishment. It is no argument for the recruiting officer, "That they can be recommended to mercy, if Gotleib Huykendoffer escapes in this manner, Pat Maguire justly becomes indignant, and Gotleib suffers from an Irish faction, who "go for him," as they express it.

The wrong is with the recruiting officer, and the enlistment of men unable to speak English, positively prohibited; and it is too flagrant an injustice to try such men for offences they know not of, to need any argument.

The enlistment is improper, there begins the injustice to

the man; and unless a universal interpreter is emp for each company, wrongs, injustices and punish

the man; and unless a direction incorporate is employed for each company, wrongs, injustices and punishments cannot be avoided.

The attention of recruiting officers is respectfully called to this article, and if their action can be justified on any grounds, the writer would like to know them, and becater he may not vote on "Boards of Examination of Recruits," to reject such men, and saddle the recruiting officer with the expenses, which he shall always take particular pleasure in doing.

I hope this may raise the ire of some of the injured recruiting officers, either to join issue with me, or to correct their unjust and illegal course.

ruiting officers, either to join assus when their unjust and illegal course.

A Captain (Not a Persian.)

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Jou

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir:—I have long contemplated jotting down for publication a few ideas on the subject of our non-commissioned officers, especially first sergeants. I have waited, hoping that some older and more capable company commander would start the ball and the rest of us follow suit. I am sure, however, that by an interchange of experiences, we would all profit, and possibly, by a combined effort, effect a change for the better in the present system.

The importance of the company in the organization of our Army cannot be too highly estimated. In proportion, as companies are efficient and well disciplined, so will our Army be. Accepting this as a patent truth, needing neither argument nor generalization, how necessary is it then that the internal workings of a company should be perfect. To approximate to this wished-for end, how much depends on the non-commissioned officers, above all the first sergeants? for good non-commissioned officers are a guarantee of a good company, and vice serse. That a good captain can always make both is not true; in many companies of the Army some of our best officer fail. You might say, we all fail, in comparison with the armies of Europe. Here some one exclaims, "What, in the greatest nation of the world?—this letter is from a foreigner." No, gentle sir, "I am native to the manor born," only stating what I think is true, and hope to see changed.

This failure is attributable, in a great measure, to our

foreigner." No, gentle sir, "I am native to the manor born," only stating what I think is true, and hope to see changed.

This failure is attributable, in a great measure, to our defective system of non-commissioned officers. The defect shows itself most in the little value attached to warrants by our men. How then can you make a sergeant or corporal do his duty faithfully if it is a matter of indifference to him that he is returned to the ranks, and when he censiders that he rather does you a favor by being a non-commissioned officer? What respect will privates pay to positions held so cheaply? Generally it is a failure, if you strive ever so hard, to make them feel their positions are complimentary and gratifying to their pride. How frequently do men say, I would rather remain a private, and this from men whom you have selected for their previous soldierly conduct? How strange that we find this instead of an eager, gratified air at the culmination of their hopes and efforts! That this is true, I need only to appeal to the testimony of any nine company commandes (of experience), out of ten in our Army. It is as lamentable as true. The general reasons given, mean in plain English, that the pay and privileges are not worth the increased work, responsibility and careful behavior; to be constantly on the alert to see that orders are obeyed in the absence of officers, as well as in their presence; to be of the men, yet above them; hourly companions, yet never to familiar as to injure their authority. To induce men to undertake this task, the present additional pay is not a sufficient increase; something is needed to make the positions more desirable, sufficiently valuable to be strive for, and when obtained, carefully guarded. To this end!

First Sergeants to receive thirty-five dollars per month, which are taken and the product of them.

for, and when obtained, carefully guarded. To this end I submit the following suggestions:

First Sergeants to receive thirty-five dollars per month, which, with atheir rations, clothing, etc., would amount in civil life to about seventy-five dollars. This is not too much, when we consider how multifarious his duties are, and what is expected of him, similar to those of the executive officer of a ship. I will not go into details; any officer who has studied company duties knows full well that the position is very harassing and responsible, always supposing the captain is not first sergeant, as is too offen the case with a man under him who wears the chevrons, and is called by the latter title.

No soldier to have the full rank and pay of first sergeant who has not served two years as a warranted duty ser-

No soldier to have the full rank and pay of first sergeant who has not served two years as a warranted duty sergeant continuously, and then, the appointment to be made by regimental or post commander, on the recommendation of the company commander, certifying that the candidate has so served; can read and write, and is thoroughly sequainted with all company duties.

First sergeant to be made the highest grade of non-commissioned officer. There is no more reason why a sergeant-major should rank a first sergeant, than an signatur rank a captain. I am sustained in this opinion by Kautz, that experienced and valuable author.

A first sergeant's service-pay as such, to be twice that of

autz, that experienced and valuable author.

A first sergeant's service pay as such, to be twice that of private, provided that when reduced from whatever cause, a private, provide he shall forfeit it.

The prospect of promotion to first sergeant will be an incentive to the other non-commissioned officers. Their pay to be increased by a reduction of private's pay, which at present is too much in proportion to that of both commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

missioned and non-commissioned officers.

I would also suggest that no soldier be made a fall day sergeant without having been two years a warranted coporal, appointed by regimental or post commander, on recommendation of company commander, certifying that is candidate can read and write, teach "the school of the company," and instruct recruits in the proper care of any accountrements and clothing. Corporals to have one year's service as private. Thus, promotion to the various grades will be regular; making a first sergeant serve five years before being eligible to enjoy full rank and pay.

Above all things, for the improvement in the efficiency of our non-commissioned officers and privates too, they should be a retiring pension in proportion to rank and length of fervice. Ours is the only Army not provided for in this particular. I see but little reason why made

listed man should not be retired for long and faithful service. To say nothing of the justice, there are strong politic reasons that it should be so. I have written too much already, and will reserve a discussion of this for some future article, and at present, only state briefly some of the chief reasons for a system of pensions. A good class of men would enter the Army to make it their profession; they could look forward to a provision made for old age; there would be fewer desertions; companies would not have to be "set up" anew every three years; increased pension for rank would make warrants more desirable, and hence, the positions stronger.

A. S. B.

CANNED BEEF IN THE NAVY.

CANNED BEEF IN THE NAVY.

16 the Reditor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sin:—Your issue of the 16th instant contains a letter complaining of the "Canned Beef" ration in the Navy. As this is a matter of some importance to the enlisted men of the entire naval service, it would be peculiarly gratifying to them to have some more palatable article of food substituted in its stead. The beef in question may be described in a few words; it is entirely devoid of taste and nutriment, though not always of smell, and cook it as you will it is unpalatable. I have heard the opinions of very many men on this subject, and they all condemn it, to a man. I would respectfully suggest the issue of herring in barrels, or salt fish in quintals, either of which would be welcome to the men, and possess equal facilities for stowage. By publishing this you will gain the thanks and well-wishes of many a boy-in-blue.

St'e Tallapoosa, Pensacola Bay, Fla, Feb. 26, 1867.

THE LONGEVITY RATION.

or of the Army and Navy Journal.

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THE LONGEVITY RATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sm:—In your issue of January 26, 1867, you published an article on the longevity ration, that will commend itself to a great many of your readers for the act of simple justice to a large class of the officers of the Army that it recommends. Does it, however, cover the whole case? No one will deny the proriety of securing justice to a part of those will deny the proriety of securing justice to a part of those who may be deprived of it, but would such half-way legislation be preferable to an enactment that would confer it equally upon all parties interested? In your published article to which I have alluded, it is recommended that Valunteer officers who have been appointed to positions in the Regular Army, be allowed to include their term of Volunters service, in reckoning for the longevity ration. That is well, and only what justice demands. But quite a number of the recent appointments to the Regular Army were made from the ranks of the Volunteer force, of men who had served faithfully as enlisted soldiers throughout the Rebellion, but from capacity and good conduct have been esteemed worthy of positions in the Regular Army. Should they be compelled to lose those long years of dangerous, ill-paid service, while others who braved no greater dangers, endured no severer hardships, or exhibited no more exalted pairiotism, but were so fortunate as to hold commissions with ample pay and increased honor of position, are allowed to include it, thus rewarding not tried and faithful service, but mere position?

But, perhaps the law as it now stands requires five years of service as a commissioned officer, to secure the longevity ration. If so, and the subject of its change is agitated, let the change be broad enough to cover all its present imperfections, and leave no cause for future dissatisfaction by the exclusion of a considerable class of worthy officers, whose only fault was the possession of enough patriotic devotion to country to serve it in the

mon soldiers throughout long years of hardship, danger, and suffering.

Some of the recent appointments to commissioned offices in the Regular Army have been from the walks of civil life, of men who, though worthy in all respects to hold positions as commissioned officers, have yet never borne either sword or musket in their country's defence. If service to country is the ground for the reward that an extra ration confers, should our laws be formed to place men who never responded to its call in its hour of peril on the same footing, in this particular, with those who have spent four years in the ranks, in gallant service in their country's defence?

But I have not introduced the subject so much to express may own views in regard to it as to call your attention and that of others to it, feeling that you will perceive its justice, and perhaps, in some future issue, present it to your many readers in that favorable light to which, by its merit, it is entitled.

Fort Sanders D. T. February 11, 1867.

FORT SANDERS, D. T, February 11, 1867.

SUNDAY DUTIES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

The subject of Sunday duties by the Army is something that is scarcely agitated, although important to a large class.

We feel, in introducing the subject, that we are responding to the wishes of many, both officers and men, who are employed in the profession of arms.

Sunday, in our experience, and, we venture to say, in that of the majority of officers and men who are engaged in the Army, is the day most generally set apart for more labor than any other. The reason of this we do not pretend to say, but we believe it emanates from the non-observance of the Sabbath day in the Army, which, we believe, is yearly increasing.

servance of the Sabbath day in the Army, which, we believe, is yearly increasing.

It large review, inspection, or parade is necessary, the Sabbath day, in the majority of instances, is selected for that purpose. So prevalent has this practice become that a neophyte to the profession has come to think it is almost part of the regular business of the Army, but which we and we are not alone—think it a wicked innovation, for the unnecessary portion of duty on that day should be restricted by law and regulation. "Six days shalt thou labor, and the seventh thou shalt rest," should apply to Army life as well as to civil pursuits The Army needs net and a time to worship as well as they, but by present custom that Divine command is set at naughts and for no good reason. That order emanated from a higher source

than we have on earth, and what authority have we to disregard it?

There are times when Sunday work cannot be avoided, such as, in war, a movement to gain some important end, offensive or defensive; a forced march to gain some strategic point, work to furnish supplies of clothing, subsistence, and ammunition, so necessary to the discipline and success of an Army—these should be the exception, not the rule; but at the present time the reverse of these is the case.

not the rule; but at the present time the reverse of these is the case.

Of course to entirely neglect Sunday morning inspection would be setting aside certain portions of the "Revised Army Regulations," which we have sworn to support, and have no authority to construe differently; but as we are soon to have "New Army Regulations," why should not those officers who have been selected for their wisdom and experience to thoroughly "revise" the regulations, fix them so as to do away with all unnecessary Sabbath duties! Why could we not have our weekly inspections Monday morning or any other morning quite as well?

We conscientiously believe that any nation who sets at naught God's laws will not always prosper, and we, as American people, who estimate ourselves equal, if not superior, in enlightenment and religion, should not neglect so great a duty as to disregard the Sabbath day, and set such a bad precedent for the rising nation.

This subject is worthy the consideration of our rulers who have the authority to change the local institution of Sunday work, and to change it would meet with the approval of the Army and the people whose guardians we are,

Defartment of the Gulf, Feb. 13, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, Feb. 13, 1867.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

Leave of absence for seven days has been granted to Assistant Surgeon Lucius Mills, Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry.

COLONEL Shaffner has recently been engaged in photographing the iron which was experimented upon in June last, by nitro-glycerine, at the Navy-yard.

First Lieutenant F. M. Ring, and Second Lieutenant F. B. Ryer, Second Artillery, have been assigned to duty with the cavalry recruits on Alcatraz Island.

CAPTAIN J. S. Clark, Eightieth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from further duty with the Ninth U. S. Cavalry, and will rejoin his regiment for muster-out.

Brever Lieutenant-Colonel William S. Abert, Captain Sixth U. S. Cavalry, has been appointed Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the District of Texas.

Second Lieutenant N. Burbank, Thirty seventh U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to report to the Commanding Officer of the District of Louisiana, for duty.

THE Senate has rejected the nomination of Thomas W. Sweeney, late Major in the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, to be Major in that regiment from October 20, 1863.

SECOND Lieutenant W. R. Parnell, First Cavalry, has been assigned to temporary duty with Company M, Eighth Cavalry, and will join it, on Angel Island, without delay.

Cavalry, and will join it, on Angel Island, without delay.

SECOND Lieutenant Rene E. De Russy, Second Artillery, has been ordered to repair at once to Angel Island, and report to Lieutenant-Colonel Devin for duty with Company L, Eighth Cavalry.

The General Court-martial which convened at Austin, Texas, and of which Brevet Major J. F. Grimes, Captain Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, was President, was dissolved by Major-General Sheridan, February 15, 1867.

Assistant Surgeon H. Lippincott, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to report to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty.

SECOND Lieutenent B. W. Livermore, Second Artillery, on duty with cavalry recruits on Angel Island, has been directed to join his company, K, as soon as he can'be relieved by the Commanding General Department of California

THE General Court-martial which convened at Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory, December 27, 1866, and of which Captain W. P. Robeson, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, was President, was dissolved by Major-General Hancock on the 14th ult.

on the 14th ult.

THE Quartermaster's Department has been directed to furnish transportation from New Orleans, Louisians, to St. Louis, Missouri, for Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James B. McIntyre, Major Third U. S. Cavalry, under orders to join his regiment.

CAPTAIN William M. Kilgour, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, having reported at Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, has been ordered to proceed without delay, to join his regiment at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and report to the commanding officer.

commanding officer.

his regiment at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and report to the commanding officer.

SECOND Lieutenant James L. Mast, Second Artillery, will, as soon as the Artillery recruits with whom he is serving are distributed to companies, report in person at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, for orders to join his company, I.

BREVET Captain A. A. Arnold, Eightieth U. S. Infantry, on the 22d ult., was ordered to proceed to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, with the ordnance and ordnance stores pertaining to his regiment, and turn it over to the proper ordnance officer at that post.

The General Court-martial which convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, December 18, 1866, and of which Brevet Major-General D. S. Stanley, Colonel Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, was President, was dissolved by Major-General Hancock, January 10, 1867.

A BOARD of officers was appointed to meet in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 27th ult., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to survey and report upon one thousand sets of horse equipments received by Brevet Major A. R. Buffington, commanding Baton Rouge Arsenal, from Watervillet Arsenal, which, it is represented, do not agree in quality and quantity with the

invoice. Detaild for the Board: Brevet Brigadier-General S. D. Watkins, Lieutenant-Colonel Twentieth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Captain Wm. Fletcher, First Lieutenant Twentieth U. S. Infantry; Captain David M. Sells, Forty-first U. S. Infantry.

The General Court-martial which convened at Fort Bliss, Texas, December, 20th, 1866, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel Alex. Duncan, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops, was President, was dissolved by Major-General Hancock, January 24, 1867.

Second Lieutenant John F. Lewis, Thirty-second Infantry, has been assigned to Company E., of that regiment. He will join his company as soon as he may be relieved, by Commanding General Department of California, from duty with artillery recruits on Alcatraz Island.

Brever Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Hartwell, First Lieutenant Eleventh U. S. Infantry, having reported at Headquarters Department of the Gulf, has been ordered to proceed without delay to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army, for orders.

First Lieutenant J. W. H. Stickney, Forty-second U. S.

First Lieutenant J. W. H. Stickney, Forty-second U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), has been relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and ordered to report to the Commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty with his

THE General Court-martial which convened at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, January 3, 1867, and of which Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John V. Dubois, Captain Third U. S. Cavalry, was president, was dissolved by Brevet Major Hoffman, commanding the Department of the Mis-souri, on the 4th ult.

THE General Court-martial which convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, January 10th, and of which Brevet Brigadier-General Fred. Myers, Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army, was President, was dissolved by Brevet Major-General Hoffman, commanding Department of the Missouri, January 29th.

General Hoffman, commanding Department of the Missouri, January 29th.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. Sumner, First Cavalry, has been directed to assume command of Company L, Eighth Cavalry, immediately on his arrival at Benicia Barracks. Upon transferring command of this company to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sumner, Lieutenant De Russy will rejoin Battery D, Second Artillery.

Brevet Brigadier-General C. L. Kilburn, U. S. Army, Chief Commissary of Subsistence at Headquarters, Department of the East, has been ordered to repair to Boston, Mass., on business connected with his Department, which requires his presence in that city; after completing the business assigned him he will return to Philadelphia.

Captain Edward Cowles, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, has been ordered to proceed to Brownsville, Texas, and report in person to the Commanding Officer of the Sub-District of the Rio Grande for assignment to duty at the Post of Brownsville. He will also, on his arrival, report by letter to the Chief Medical Officer of the District of Texas, at Galveston.

Brever Major F. A. Seeley, Assistant Quartermaster, has been relieved from duty at Raleigh, N. C., and assigned as Chief Disbursing Officer of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the State of Missouri. He will remain at Raleigh a sufficient time to enable him to rettle his business, and then proceed to St Louis, Mo., and there establish his headquarters as Chief Disbursing Officer for that State.

First Lieutenant and Brevet Major Charles B. Atchison, Third U. S. Infantry, having reported for duty at Headquarters Department of the Arkansas, pursuant to orders from the War Department, has been ordered to relieve Brevet Colonel DeLancey Floyd-Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, as Acting Inspector-General of the Department, on the staff of Brevet Major-General Ord, commanding.

Upon the recommendation of the Judge Advance General

Upon the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate-Gen-Upon the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate-General, based on mitigating circumstances in the case, so much of the order as approves that portion of the sentence in the case of E. B. Cooper, late First Lieutenant One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. Colored Troope, which directs his "dishonorable dismissal from the service of the United States," (General Court-martial Orders No. 8, Headquarters Department of Texas, Galveston, Texas, March 7, 1866,) has been modified to an "honorable discharge from the service of the United States."

March 7, 1866,) has been modified to an "honorable discharge from the service of the United States."

The following transfers have been made in the First Cavalry, in order to avoid delay and expensive transportation in officers joining companies: Second Lieutenant Greenleaf Cilley, from Company F, to Company D; Second Lieutenant John Madigan, from Company D; Company H; Second Lieutenant A. H. Stanton, from Company D, to Company F; Second Lieutenant James Pike, from Company A, to Company I; Second Lieutenant E. J. Harrington, from Company M, to Company G; Second Lieutenant Alexander Grant, from Company B, to Company E.

A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on Thursday, the 21st day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major-General John W. Davidson, Major Second U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Moale, Captain Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; Brevet Captain O. N. Warner, First Lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery; Captain John H. Piatt, Thirty first U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Fourth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Fourth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Charles Morris, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; Judge Advocate: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. J. D. Irwin, Surgeon U. S. Army.

An officer stationed in the Indian country sends a letter

An officer stationed in the Indian country sends a letter to a friend, which contains the following cheerful passage: "I would send you a lock of my hair, but I fear it would be a fraud upon the savages of this vicinity. There is a fair prospect that one of the noble red men will be my barber before Spring."

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

Tus British Medical Journal hears " with great satisfa tion that the ill-devised scheme for creating a class of onded medical recruits, to be called naval medical cadets, has for a time, a: least, been laid aside. Had it been produced, It must have been an entire failure, as is apparent from the strong feeling of indignant opposition man cal schools, and throughout all branches of the medical profession both within and without the service. It is well known that in this matter the Admiralty very unwisely listened to the advice of irresponsible persons, who had no means of ascertaining the true state of feeling in the service, and who were almost equally ill-informed as to the opinion of the profession."

La France, of February 7, says: "The discus the council of state held yesterday at the Tuileries, relative to the reorganization of the Army, had the effect of bringing forward for fresh consideration decisions which had previously been at andoned. It is now proposed simply to revive the law of 1832, and at the same time to redu the term of service, and organize a National Guard Mobile.

THE oldest of the superior officers in the French Army, and probably of any Army in Europe, has just died. Colc-mel Andre Marchal was in his one hundred and third r. He was made colonel in 1812, and was retired upon half pay in 1815, after thirty-four years of active service, marked by twenty-two campaigns, five wounds, and many distinguished service

A SINGLE letter has lately brought certain Paris papers into a curious error. These journals, which are of anti Prussian tendencies, have experienced great satisfaction over the report that four hundred and fifty-six late Hanover officers had entered the Russian service The rebellious state of affairs in the annexed provinces which this ce indicated was not so clear when it was found that the four hundred and fifty-six gentlemen who lately held commissions from King GRORGE had really entered

Tan thousand Austrian uniforms, part of the spoils of Koniggrats, were lately purchased in Berlin by some speculators who thought the Austrian Government would be glad to recover the mementoes of their defeat. But the was flatly denied, and it turned out that it is a point of etiquette in the Austrian service to use no piece of military equipment which has passed through the hands of an Precedent indicates that these disgraced uniforms will find their way across the ocean to the creole states of South America, which have always been the best market for this sort of goods.

SPAIN is about to have its Army reorganized, and s royal decree to that effect has been issued. The effective force is fixed at 200,000 men, who will be divided into the standing army, the contingent fixed by the Cortes, the active reserve at the disposal of the Government, and the second reserve, only to be called out by a special law.

Sucu is the activity in the Prussian gun factories, that by the middle of May the whole of the North German ops will, it is hoped, be armed with needle-guns. With equal zeal the new cast-steel 4-pounders, which are to supersede the 6-pounders, are being manufactured in the founderies. At Kaupr's, in Esse than 2.370 cast-steel cannon have been ordered by this and other Governments.

THE Paris correspondent of the London Army and Nevy Gasette says : "The trip of Lord CLARENCE PAGET has thrown consternation into the ranks of the democratic press, wh are alarmed for the Suez Canal, and affect to believe that the ex-Secretary of the Admiralty is about to seize upon the land of the Pharaohs, to set up the Pacha somewhere in Egypt, and make him a pensioner of the English Govern-ment." The Opinion Nationals cannot understand why the British admiral should have taken a whole squadron to carry the Order of the Bath to the Viceroy, and hence cludes with the existence of some sinister motive. The military movement in Greece is looked upon with distrust. Why should Greece raise 31,000 men unle But the Patrie says that the late animosity between the Turk and Christian is fast dying away, and that the Easttern question will be peacefully unravelled at Constantiby the representatives of the Great Powers, who intend to rectify the frontiers, and get the Porte to send a Christian governor to Candia.

THE Royal gun factories at Weolwich are actively enged in haste ning the construction of the large number of guns urgently demanded by the Board, and which are cipally on the system introduced by Mr. Fraser. Two hundred and fifty guns on that principle have already been manufactured, and have undergone the most severe and satisfactory proof of their endurance. The superintendent of the department has received instructions from the Secretary of State for War to confine himself in future to the sive manufacture of all guns, both for land and sea service, on the FRASER principle.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1867.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ttor of this JOURNAL will always be giad to receive fr It is necessary that the name of the writing communications, not for publication,

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Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paner, as we no longer stere-olype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back num-bers of this volume.

opinion, in communications addressed to the Journal.

The postage on the Journal is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarius advance, at the office where received.

MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION.

THE battle of reconstruction is substantially won. The Military Bill, having overridden the veto, is the law of the land. All good citizens will rejoice that a positive solution to the long-vexed National question has been reached, and will agree with the New York Times that further opposition to the law of Congress will be "factious and unreasonable." Mr. JOHNSON'S veto does not require discussion. It is an elaborate and (let us hope) final defence of his past policy, rather than a practical essay toward reconstruction; hence it has rather a personal than a public interest. It is a fresh statement of the theories which failed to stand the test of the November ballotox, and which are now practically exploded.

Waiving, therefore, the question of law involved in the discussion, let us glance a moment at the ques tion of fact. Mr. Johnson declares that the provisions made by the illegal "State" governments, socalled, at the South, "for the preservation of order, the suppression of crime, and the redress of private "injuries," are substantially those which prevail in the North and in other civilized countries. Here is the great matter at issue, and we are free to say that upon it we differ entirely from the PRESIDENT. His evidence is not the evidence that comes to us: his witnesses are not our witnesses. It is no question of drawing favorable or unfavorable inferences, for the testimony itself, in one case or the other, must be perverted. Conversing daily with representative Army officers of all States, all ranks, all political opinions, coming from all parts of the South, we have found them expressing, with only the very rarest exceptions, the opposite opinion to that held by the PRESIDENT. We can hardly understand how the PRESIDENT takes the view he does about the South. unless it be that he is surrounded by those who wilfully misrepresent the condition of that section, crying Peace, peace, when peace there is none.

The PRESIDENT tells us that, at the South, the laws are in "undisturbed and harmonious operation," and that "life, liberty and property are secured" by them. This assertion flatly contradicts the uniform testimony of his own officers who are on duty in the region of which he speaks. The blood of murdered Union citizens yet cries from the pavements of New Orleans and Memphis. Officers of clear heads and strong sense, and of integrity spotless, like Major-Generals THOMAS and SHERIDAN, warn the Nation that the lives of Unionists are not safe in the South. General Schofield, even in Virginia, so far from finding the "courts in the full exercise of their proper 'authority," as the PRESIDENT says, has been com pelled to resort to military tribunals for justice. Dr. WATSON shot a negro dead, in cold blood; he was tried by jury in one of those "harmonious" mond courts, and almost instantly acquitted. The crime was so notorious and horrible, that General SCHOFIELD called a military court to try the murderer, which court the PRESIDENT dissolved. Now, we have before us testimony showing that hundreds, if not thousands of such unpunished murders have been mmitted in this same South, where Mr. JOHNSON finds everything peaceful, loyal and orderly. We cite

one merely by way of illustration. Dozens could h

General GRANT tells us that the class at the So who "will acknowledge no law but force" is "sufficiently formidable" to justify the military occupation of that territory. General Sheridan officially says the "trial of a white man for the murder of a fre " man in Texas would be a farce, and, in making this "statement, I make it because truth compels me, and "for no other reason. . . . Over the killing of "many freedmen in the settlements, nothing is done." Nor let it be said that it is only plantation hands who have been habitually butchered with impunity in Texas. General SHERIDAN cites cases in which our National soldiers, men wearing the uniform and bearing the flag of the Republic, have been deliberately shot, "without provocation," by citizens, and the by citizens, and the grand jury refused to find a bill against the assassins, Does the PRESIDENT seriously tell us that "life. "liberty and property are secured by State courts?" He does; but to credit the statement is to accuse our Army officers, from least to greatest, of malicionaly bearing false witness. We submit that General SHERIDAN'S reports alone during the last twelvemonth are ground enough, when examined and found truthful, for passing the Military Bill.

General HEINTZELMAN declares his life "would not "be safe in the hands of the legal authorities:" he knows "two men were lately taken from Belton jail by a mob, and put to death;" he avers that a strong feeling" arises against every officer who becomes "in any way instrumental in sustaining the "United States laws;" he pronounces "Judge" land notoriously disloyal." Is this what Mr. J Is this what Mr. JOHNson understands by declaring the "courts to be open." and "provisions for the redress of injuries" to be the

same as in the North?" General ORD, in Arkansas, reports "fifty-two murders of freed persons by white men in this State in

"the past three or four months, and no reports have been received that the murderers have been impris-. The number of muroned or punished. . "ders reported is not half the number committed." General SICKLES finds his time occupied with negroflogging cases, and hears open disloyalty flaunted in public, and such celebrities as General WADE HAMP-TON setting the example. General STURGIS finds himself called upon by the "Governor" on the one hand, and by the citizens on the other, for troops to 'keep the peace." General DAVIS reports, in Kentucky, "negro regulators" and "Confederate guer-"rillas" as briskly at work in murder and theft, just as in the old Confederate days of bridge-burning and of hanging Unionists by the wayside. General Tillson discovers the Confederate flag insolently run up in Georgia. General WHIPPLE is compelled to check a "Rebel glorification over the remains of General HANSON." General THOMAS presents, in his various reports and orders during the last year, an almost incredible array of the lawlessness, cruelty and disloy alty of parts of the South.

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recrission or from the detain the tan to be lie; stree exp dutit that the to be with the to be lie; stree exp dutit that the to be lie; stree exp dutit that the to be lie; stree exp dutit that the lie; stree exp dutit the lie;

What does General SHERIDAN say of the massacre in New Orleans? He declares it murder authorized by the civil authorities, "the more revolting" as more is known of it. He says:

It was no riot. It was an absolute massacre by the p ot excelled in murderous cruelty by that of F rt Pillow. Is nurder which the Mayor and police of t t the shadow of a necessity. Furthermol litated, and every indication points to this e of the city perpet ermore, I believe i

But why go on with these citations? The tone of this evidence and its meaning are alike unmistakable; there is no question about inference, for the words are too plain; the integrity, loyalty, intelligence, candor of these officers are beyond reproach, and they stand as high in all respects as any of those unknown nesses who have given contrary evidence to the Pass-IDENT. These that we speak of are official utterances; take the private, unguarded conversation of the same officers and their comrades, and it is tenfold stronger. We might fill column after column with similar testimony. Are we, then, expected to accept Mr. Johnson's statements that "the courts are in the full exercise of their proper authority, and life, liberty, "and property are secured by State laws?" we can forget New Orleans and Memphis, and such arranged Confederate butcheries as that of the three Union soldiers at Sister's Ferry, we may do so. The South Carolina assassins were hailed with triumple by their sympathisers. Arrested by a military tribunal,

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ne ne they were released on habeas corpus, and no court has disturbed them since.

The lawlessness in Southern States officially reported is naturally but a small part of that committed. But, in a period of only eight or nine months, namely, from April to December, the amount is appalling. The chairman of the Senate Military Committee, Mr. Wilson, counts them up thus:

From April to December, in Virginia, 18 murders and 105 burglaries in one occurs alone; in North Carolina, 15 murders of freedmen
were committed, and 35 outrages—some of the number were assaults
with intent to kill; in South Carolina, 25 murders and 64 outrages;
in Georgis, 75 murders; in Mississippi, 34 murders; in Kentucky, 19
unders; in Texas, 74 murders, and 10 mortally wounded. Since
the passage of the Civil Rights law, 375 murders of freedmen have
been committed in the Rebel States, and 555 outrages. These outrages and murders were officially reported, and the victims of the
Kemphis rlot and the New Orleans massacre are not included.

Such is a partial record of these States, and it justifies the assertion of the Military Act, that there is no adequate protection of life and property in that

So, on his own ground of fact, Mr. Johnson's view is wrong. We must impugn the intelligence and the honesty of that gallant Army to whom alone we owe the present safety of the Republic, if we accept Mr. Johnson's theory as true. In rejecting the testimony of our patriot troops, we must do it on the word o men forsworn—whom Mr. Johnson used to be fond of stigmatizing as traitors, and of whom he said, in a prophecy he would like now to recall—"if I were "President of the United States, by the Eternal God, "I would hang them." This law seeks, not to hang them, but to keep them from hanging us and ours.

Those terrible phantoms conjured up by the writer of this veto—whoever he may be—need have no foundation in fact. Worse anticipations were raised of the attempt to put down secession. This law is not tyranny, but the removal of tyranny. It puts order in place of chaos. The existing local governments in the South are usurpations. This law puts legal military governments for illegal civil authority as the first step toward lawful civic control. The best commentary on this Veto Message is this: that, while its forebodings are ringing through the land, people North and South are accepting it, not with alarm, but with relief. Our Army officers will not move despots.

ENVOYS "EXTRAORDINARY."

THE failure of the recent diplomatic expedition of the Gettysburg to St. Domingo, seems to be thought reson enough to forget the far greater failure of the Suquehanna's mission to Mexico. No official report has ever been made of the SHERMAN-CAMPBELL expedition. Even Congress, the national Paul Pry, hardly ventures to "intrude" upon the melancholy subject. The only light we have, comes from Mr. CAMPBELL himself, who, on it being generally rumored that he and the Lieutenant-General had a sort of "falling out" on the mode of operations, diplomatically denied the fact: meanwhile the General kept significantly silent.

Justice to General Sherman demands to have the responsibility of the Mexican performance set on the right shoulders. Was the blunder in the conception or in the conduct? Both from plentiful analogy and from internal evidence, we should say the former; the plan bears the marks of one of Mr. Seward's devices. The worthy Secretary seems fond of entangling some high military or naval officer in his diplomatic coils; though the actual need of having the Lieutenant-General go to Vera Cruz or the Vice-Admiral to St. Domingo, is not obvious. It becomes important, therefore, that, when such schemes fail, the burden of responsibility should be shifted to where it belones.

The Mexican legation started off, beheralded with much bravado; Mr. CAMPBELL took his credentials, to be presented at the Capital of the Mexican Republic; a soldier of world-wide fame added dignity and strength to the grand enterprise; we were told that General Grant himself would have gone with the expedition, so important was it, but for the pressing duties retaining him at Washington; we were told that Mr. CAMPBELL wanted time to arrange his personal affairs, but that "the urgency of the case admitted of no delay." Amid such excitement, the expedition got off. Arriving at Vera Cruz, our ambassadors found "No Admittance" posted up there. Well, they could wait. The response to this suggestion was, according to some of the officers of the Nus-

quehanna, an offer from the French of a loan of an anchor! This was a delicate implication, perhaps, that, if the mission waited for the Evacuation, it would have to wait some time. At length, finding it of no use to hang around Vera Cruz, our national representatives coasted along to Tampico. Here, they met no better luck—in fine, the Gulf ports were in the hands of the Imperialists, except Matamorss. To make an overland journey in quest of JUAREZ was, beside the ticklish nature of the job, something like hunting a needle in a haystack.

Instead, therefore, of presenting his credentials at the seat of government of Juarez, "Minister" Campbell brought up at New Orleans. General Sherman took a straight course thence for St. Louis, and has kept silent on the subject ever since. The former, however, declared his unalterable purpose of "finding "Juarez within forty days." It was a bold declaration, surely, for Juarez is not so easily found when wanted, as Marshal Bazaine knows, to his cost. But it appears that Mr. Campbell did not even try to hunt up Juarez. His forty days are over, and, instead of crossing the Rio Grande, he has only (if the telegrams are right) crossed the Ohio. Why is this mission abandoned? or else, why was it undertaken?

We suspect the reason is that the whole project was premature—brought "before its time into this "breathing world." The French wouldn't evacuate Mexico at the apparation of our ambassadors; MAXIMILIAN wouldn't leave his throne; nor would even JUAREZ come down within hailing distance. There was an offer to anchor, and perhaps to fish, till the Spring, but none to hurry up NAPOLEON'S plans. The best thing, under the circumstances, was for the roving diplomatist to pocket his credentials, and the rest of the party their indignation. As a proof that the presence of Mr. CAMPBELL was not necessary to Mexico, affairs are happily progressing there since he left, and most of the French are already gone.

As to the other and lesser diplomatic cruise—that of the Gettysburg—there is little worthy of notice, except its uniform mishaps. According to the Herald, at the outset, the Gettysburg got aground, and our representatives and the money-boxes had to be put aboard the Don; next, they were shifted back to the Gettysburg; next, the specie-boxes were robbed at Port Royal, Jamaica; next, our representatives went to St. Domingo, and tried to buy a coaling-station, but couldn't drive the bargain; then, they came home. The great question now is, what diplomatic mission will the busy Secretary of State hatch up next?

PUBLIC attention is just now directed to the latest work of the marine painter, DE HAAS-Admiral FARRAGUT'S fleet passing the forts below New Orleans. The superb work of art deserves the admiration it receives; but we will also "improve" the opportunity to direct public attention upon one practical point connected with the subject of this picture. This point is that the national glory acquired by that fight has not been paid for! No prize money has yet been awarded the victors, either for those steamvessels and sailing-vessels which they destroyed, or those which they captured. There was other proper-ty, too, we believe, which might support a similar claim. Now, FARRAGUT'S Mobile fight, which came off later, has already been rewarded by the payment of prize money; and the PRESIDENT has just approved an act authorizing the payment of prize money to the Signal Corps of the Army who performed duty on the fleet in the same action, equal to that given to Naval officers and sailors of corresponding rank.

It is true that there is no question of delay in the matter, but only a question whether there shall be any award at all. If it could be decided to award it, the money would easily be forthcoming; for there is a large surplus prize fund in the Treasury. With regard to the justice of the award, we would make this single point: that there is abundant means for paying prize-money to the New Orleans heroes, without trenching upon any other allowances or pensions: and, in addition, we have been informed that there were many good sailors in that fight who never have had any bounty, and never got another chance for prize-money, however much they desired it. It seems fair, therefore, to consider their claims.

WE publish elsewhere a correct account of the massacre at Fort Philip Kearny, together with an official S. O list of the killed, which may be entirely relied upon.

CONGRESS

The Thirty-ninth Congress closed its labors on Monday, and on the same day its successor convened and organized. Before its adjournment the old Congress passed the Army and Navy Appropriation bills, the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, the bill for the temporary increase of the pay of the Army, the Indian Appropriation bill, the Military bill (over the veto of the Parsident), the bill to amend certain acts in relation to the Navy, the bill in relation to Brevets in the Army of the United States. Several of these bills were loaded with amendments, and an agreement between the two Houses was only effected by the appointment of committees of conference. An amendment was adopted to the Omnibus appropriation bill, that the laws relating to the Army and Navy be published in the Army and Navy Journal, at the rates fixed by law. We shall therefore speedily commence the publication of these laws.

Beside the bills named above, the following are some of the more important bills which have been passed during the session:

during the session:

Making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes; to fix the compensation of the officers of the revenue cutter service, and for other purposes; to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept League Island, in the Delaware river, for naval purposes, and to dispense with and dispose of the site of the existing yard at Philadelphia; for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery; declaring and fixing the rights of Volunteers as a part of the Army; to authorize the payment of prize money to certain officers and enlisted men of the Signal Corps of the Army; authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to grant the use of guns for trial of Ridgway's battery; for the erection of an equestrian statue to the memory of Brevet Lieutenant-General Winfield Scort; authorizing Gustavus V. Fox, late Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and the officers of the iron-clad Miantonomoh and gunboat Augusta, to accept presents tendered them by the Emperor of Russia; authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transfer the United States iron-clad Onondaga to George Quintarn, of New York.

The Fortieth Congress has as yet done nothing with reference to the Army or Navy. Soon after its organization, however, the President sent in a large number of appointments for confirmation, but no action has yet been taken upom them.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERMAN has authorised commanding generals of departments in the Military Division of the Missouri, whenever in their opinion it is deemed necessary, to make visits of inspection in their departments, and mileage for journeys so performed will be authorized and paid in accordance with the regulations for milage for officers travelling under the orders of a superior. This order will be construed as governing in the case of journeys heretofore performed by department commanders travelling on public duty within the limits of their command.

The steamer Fleambeau, which sailed from Washington a few days since for Fort Fisher, with a portion of the Fortieth U.S. Infantry on board, went aground on New Inlet Bar, and it is supposed the vessel went to picces. All on board, however, were rescued. Nearly everything belonging to the troops was lost, as it was thought by throwing everything overboard the vessel would be saved. The remaining companies of the Fortieth Infantry were to have left Washington by rail on the 7th instant, to join those already in North Carolina. The Headquarters of the Regiment will be at Smithville, N. C.

THE following is a list of the officers who have since last report passed a satisfactory examination before the Infantry Examining Board, now sitting in New York City: Second Lieutenants T. Connolly, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry; L. A. Nesmith, L. H. Rich, Thirty-second U. S. Infantry; G. Bryan, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry; O. P. McSaggart, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry; L. B. Norton, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry; J. O'Connell, Eighth U. S. Infantry; D. B. Wilson, Fortieth U. S. Infantry.

General Orders No. 71, from the War Department Adjutant General's Office, has but recently been issued, although bearing date of Aug. 31, 1866. It comprises some 349 pages, and contains the promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by the President alone, since the publication of General Orders No. 148 of 1865, and No. 57 of 1866, and up to August 1, 1866.

THE following-named officers have appeared before the Examining Board in session in Washington, D. C., for the Cavalry arm of the Service, for examination: Second Lieutenants RYNEL E. LAWDER, Seventh regiment; ROSERS S. OLIVER, Eighth regiment; and M. J. AMSE, Tenth regiment.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL POST OFFICE.

g New York City have found it addressed to the care of the Jour venient to have their letters address Hereafter we shall publish each we after we shall publish each week a list of the letters we have red in this way, and shall be happy to extend this privilege to the desire to avail themselves of it. We believe that this gement will prevent many letters from going to the Dead Letter

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

PERSONALY 27.—Chief Engineer William H. Rutherford, to special duty on board the Richmond.

Mascu 2.—Surgeon George Peck, to duty at the Navy-yard, New York, on April 1, 1867.

DETACHED. PRESULARY 27.—Lieutenent-Commander Edward C. Grafton, from be command of the Gettysberg, and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant-Commander John H. Rowland, First Assistant Engieer E. A. C. Du Plaine, Midshipmen Robert M. Berry, David H. Lewart, Samuel F. Clarkson, Thoodore S. Williams, Thomas C. Terdi and Essence B. Peck, from duty on board the Gettysburg, and

rell and Ransome B. Peck, from duty on board the Gettysbury, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster Henry T. Skelding, from duty on board the Gettysbury, and relivabury, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Marcu 1.—Third Assistant Engineer S. P. Budd, from duty on board the Saranac, and ordered to return home.

Marcu 2.—Surgeon Charles Eversfield, from duty at the Navyyard, New York, on April 1, 1867, and placed on waiting orders.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MARCH 1.—Midshipmen F. B. Sweet, J. B. Pratt, J. S. Jarnagin, A. A. Crane, L. W. Dousman, Dick Van Horn, Kingsland Weare and J. W. Perkins, of the Naval Academy.

MARCH 2.—Midshipmen J. C. Richberg and W. R. Cist, of the Naval Academy.

Saval Academy.

CONFIRMED.

Third Assistant Engineer James G. Littig, to be Second Assistant Engineer, from July 25, 1866, to fill a vacancy.

Fased Assistant Surgeon Edward S. Matthews, to be a Surgeon, from January 8, 1867, vice Surgeon S. W. Kellogg, deceased.

Lieutenant Joseph P. Fyffe, on the retired list, to be a Lieutenant-Commander on the active list, from July 16, 1862, and to take runk sext after Lieutenant-Commander Austin Pendergrast.

Lieutenant-Commander S. Livingston Breese, on the retired list, to be a Lieutenant-Commander on the active list, from July 16, 1862, and to take rank next after Lieutenant-Commander John Walters.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

PERSONNY 27.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. W. Grinnell, toting Ensigns John F. Churchill, John C. Lord, Charles H. Beckhafft, A. F. H. West, Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon George L. limpson, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Albion Buckman, Bryce Wilson, and George Holton, from duty on board the Gettysburg, and laced on waiting orders.

placed on waiting orders.

Mangu I.—Acting Ensign John Lowree, from duty on board the
Newbern, and ordered to the New Hampshire.

Acting Ensign Oscar W. Farenholt, from duty on board the New
Hampshire, and ordered to the Ohio.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.
PERRUARY 26.—Acting Easign F. C. Warner, of the Length March 1.—Mate George E. Plander.

CONFIRMATION BY THE SENATE.

FERRUARY 25.—Augustus Theodore Peck, of Maryland, to be
Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, agreeably to the nomination.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Alfred Weston has been 1
discharged from the naval service, to date February 27th.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.
Brevet Major John L. Broome, for gallant and meritor
the second battle of Vicksburg, July 15, 1863, to date

Brevet Major John I. Broome, for gallant and meritorious services at the second battle of Vicksburg, July 15, 1863, to date from March 14, 1803.

Brevet Major Charles Heywood, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Mobile Bay, to date from August 5, 1864.

TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Captain Charles G. McCawley, for gallant and meritorious services at the night attack upon Fort Sumter, to date from September 8, 1863.

as the night attack upon Fort Sumter, to date from September 8, 1863.

Captain Ludien L. Dawson, for gallant and meritorious services at the attack upon Fort Fisher, January 13, 14, and 15, 1865, to date from January 14, 1865.

Captain George Butler, for gallant and meritorious services at the attack upon Fort Fisher, January 13, 14, and 15, 1865, to date from January 14, 1865.

Captain George P. Houston, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Mobile Bay, to date from August 5, 1864.

Captain W. H. Parker, for gallant and meritorious services at the attack of Fort Fisher, January 13, 14, and 15, 1866, to date from Jan. 14, 1865.

First Lieutenant F. H. Cowie, for gallant and meritorious services at the attack upon Fort Fisher, January 13, 184, and 15, 1805, to date from January 14, 1805.

First Lieutenant H. B. Lowrie, for gallant and meritorious services at the night attack upon Fort Sumter, to date from September 8, 1863.

8, 1865.

Pirst Lieutenant R. Howard, for gallant and meritorious services at the attack upon Fort Fisher, January 13, 14, and 15, 1865, to date from January 14, 1885.

First Lieutenant P. C. Pope, for gallant and meritorious services at the night attack upon Fort Sumter, to date from September 8, 1863.

1863.

First Lieutenant William Wallace, for gallant and meritorious services at the attack upon Fort Fisher, January 13, 14, and 15, 1865.

First Lieutenant George G. Stoddart, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Boyd's Neck and at the battle of Tullefenny Cross Roads, to date from December 6, 1864.

First Lieutenant Charles F. Williams, for gallant and meritorious services at the attack upon Fort Fisher, January 13, 14, and 15, 1865, to date from January 14, 1865.

First Lieutenant L. E. Fagon, for gallant and meritorious services at the night attack upon Fort Sumter, to date from September 3, 1863.

1865.

First Lieutenant Edwin P. Meeker, for gallant and meritorious services at the attack upon Fort Fisher, January 13, 14, and 15, 1865, to date from January 14, 1865.

First Lieutenant James Forney, for gallant and meritorious services at the attack on Forts Jackson and St. Philip, to date from April 4, 1865.

24, 1862.
First Lieutenant John H. Higbee, for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson and Grand Gulf, to date from May 25, 1863.
TO BE FIRST LIEUTEMARTS BY BRAVET.
Second Lieutenant John C. Harris, for gallant and meritorious services at the attack upon Forts Jackson and St. Philip, to date from April 24, 1863.
Hecond Lieutenant R. L. Meade, for gallant and meritorious services at the night attack upon Fort Sumter, to date from September 8, 1863.

eutenant Charles L. Sherman, for gallant and meritor ne battle of Mobile Bay, to date from August 5, 1884.

CONFIRMATIONS IN THE U. S. NAVY.

Cioero Pries, to be Commodore.
nder Joseph P. Sanford, to be Captain.
nder Wm. Renckendorff, to be Captain.
nder Ames C. Williamson, to be Capta
nder Albert G. Cary, to be Captain.
nder Henry A. Wise, to be Captain.
nder George H. Preble, to be Captain.
nder Thomas H. Stevens, to be Captain
ndar Thomas H. Stevens, to be Captain
nant-Commander Samuel R. Franklin, it uley, to be Comm

than Young, to be Compard C. Grafton, to be Com Lieutenant-Commander Milton Haxture, to be Commander.
Lieutenant-Commander Robert F. R. Lewis, to be Commander.
Lieutenant-Commander Andrew W. Johnson, to be Commander.
Lieutenant-Commander Andrew W. Johnson, to be Commander.
Jonathan Q. Barton, of Maine, Alfred J. Greeley, of New Hamp
ire, S. Dennison Hurlburt, of Connecticut, to be Assistant Pay
saters. ers. Illiam M. Nickerson, to be Assistant Surgeon

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending March 2, 1867 :

John Landers, landsman, January 5th, U. S. steamer Tusco Vincent A. Caldeo, ordinary seaman, January 28th, U. S.

charles A. Davis, chaplain, February 20th, Naval Hospital, Nor-

Charles A. Davis, enaplain, restancy folk.

Wm. R. Hathaway, acting volunteer lieutenant, February 11th, Nantucket, Mass.

Wm. St. John Pheasant, captain's clerk, February 27th, U. S. steamer Santee.

steamer Sanies.

Arthur A. Douglass, marine, February 13th, Naval Hospital, Washington.

Wm. H. Jacobs, landsman, February 22, Naval Hospital, New York.

Francis Jordan, ward-room steward, February 28th, U. S. steamer

ncis Jordan, ward-room steward, February 26th, U. S. steame

ARMY GAZETTE.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hospital Steward Charles Gauthier, U. S. Army, formerly at post hospital, Greenville, La., has been ordered to proceed, without delay, to Brazos Bantiago, Texas, and report to the commanding officer at that post for assignment to duty.

CONFIRMATIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

to Brasos Santiago, Texas, and report to the commanding officer at that post for assignment to duty.

CONFIRMATIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew J. Smith, 5th U. S. Cavalry, to be Colonel of the 7th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866.

Major Joho C. Robinson, 2d U. S. Infantry, to be Colonel of the 43d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866.

Major George W. Getty, 5th U. S. Artillery, to be Colonel of the 5th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866.

Major George W. Getty, 5th U. S. Artillery, to be Colonel of the 4th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866.

Major Bord S Stanley, 5th U. S. Cavalry, to be Colonel of the 25th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866.

Captain John Gibbon, 4th U. S. Artillery, to be Colonel of the 35th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866.

Captain John Gibbon, 4th U. S. Artillery, to be Colonel of the 35th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866.

Captain John I. Gregg, 6th U. S. Cavalry, to be Colonel of the 35th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866.

Captain John I. Gregg, 6th U. S. Cavalry, to be Colonel of the 35th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866.

Captain John I. Gregg, 6th U. S. Cavalry, to be Colonel of the 35th U. S. Oavalry, July 28, 1866.

Captain John I. Gregg, 6th U. S. Cavalry, to be Colonel of the 35th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866.

Captain Alvan C. Gillem, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, to be Colonel of the 24th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866.

Major-General Thomas L. Crittenden, U. S. Volunteers, to be Colonel of the 32d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866.

Major-General Benjamin H. Grierson, U. S. Volunteers, to be Colonel of the 4th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866.

Major-General Benjamin H. Grierson, U. S. Volunteers, to be Colonel of the 4th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866.

Major-General Benjamin H. Grierson, U. S. Volunteers, to be Colonel of the 4th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866.

Major-General Benjamin H. Grierson, U. S. Volunteers, to be Colonel of the 4th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866.

Major-General Benjamin H. Grierson, U. S. Volunteers, to be Colonel of the 3th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866.

Major-General

Luther P. Bradley, late Brigadier-General of Volunteers, to be issutemant-Colonel of the 27th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1856, to il an original vacancy.

Wickliff Cooper, late Colonel of the 4th Kentucky Cavalry, to be [ajor of the 7th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original va-

George A. Forsyth, late Major of the 5th Illinois Cavalry, to be lajor of the 9th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original coangy.

First Lieutenant Geo. L. Choisy, 14th U. S. Infantry, to be Captain the 40th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy. First Lieutenant Louis M. L. Hamilton, 3d U. S. Infantry, to be aptain in the 7th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original

noy.
ret Lieutenant Seth Weldy, 1st U. S. Infantry, to be Captain in 23d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.
ret Lieutenant Louis H. Carpenter, 6th U. S. Cavalry, to be Capin the 10th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original va-

First Lieutenant William McK. Dunn, 10th U. S. Infantry, to be ptain in the 21st U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1868, to fill an original

scancy. Charles B. Gaskill, late Colonel 81st U. S. Colored Troops, to be appain in the 40th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original acancy. F. W. Benteen, late Lieutenant-Colonel 10th Missouri Cavalry, to e Captain in the 7th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original

vacancy.

Lee P. Gillette, late Captain 1st Nebraska Veteran Cavairy, to be
First Leentenant in the 7th U. S. Cavairy, July 28, 1986, to fill an

Charles Hobart, lais First Lieutemant let Oregon Cavalry, to be First Lieutemant in the 8th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1868, to fill as riginal vacancy.

Charles T. Witherell, late Captain 6th Maine Voluntaers, & be
first Lieutenant in the 28th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1889, to fill an

riginal vacancy.

David W. Wallingford, late Becond Lieutenant 15th Kansa Carley, to be Second Lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 188

airy, to be Second Lieutenany airy, to be Second Lieutenany, to be to fill an original vacancy, to to fill an original vacancy, late Captain battalien California Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 8th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lauvenant in the cin U. S. Cavally, July 25, 1885, to fill at criginal vacancy.

John C. Jenness, late Lieutenant in the 27th U. S. Infantry, July 25, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant Frank D. Gurretty, Veteran Reserva Corps, to be Second Lieutenant in the 43d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1896, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieutenant in the 45d U. S. Infantry, July 25, 1886, to full in original vacancy.

Henry A. Morrow, late Brigadier-General of Voluntaers, to the Lieutenant-Colonel of the 36th U. S. Infantry, July 23, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Frederick E. Trotter, late Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Captain in the 45th U. S. Infantry, July 23, 1868, to fill an original vacancy.

Captain Andrew J. Alexander, 3d U. S. Cavalry, to be Major of the 9th U. S. Cavalry, July 23, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

William R. Price, late Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Major of the 8th U. S. Cavalry, July 23, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Volunteers, to be major of she with U. S. Infantry, to be Colonel of the an original vacancy.

Captain William B. Hazen, 8th U. S. Infantry, to be Colonel of the 38th U. S. nfantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Captain James W. Forsyth, 18th U. S. Infantry, to be Major af the 10th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Albert B. Kauffman, late Major 11th Missouri Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant in the 8th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original

New York Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant in the 8th U. S. Cavalry, July 23, 1868, to fill an

list Lacutemans.

Triginal vacancy.

Jacob C. DeGress, late Major and Aide-de Camp, to be First Lieu-enant in the 9th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original va-

cancy.

Anchael Cooney, late Captain 5th U. S. Colored Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant in the 9th U. S. Cavalry, July 23, 1866, to 21 an riginal vacancy.

Seth E. Griffin, late Captain 20th New York Cavalry, to be First ientenant in the 9th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1868, to fill an original

vacancy.

Francis S. Dodge, late Captain 9th U. S. Colored Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant in the 9th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill as

riginal vacancy. Robert Gray, late Captain 12th Illinois Cavalry, to be First Lisa-mant in the 10th U. S. Cavalry, July 23, 1866, to fill an original

vacancy.

Manuel Eyre, late Lieutenant-Colonel 6th U. S. Veteran Volus-teers, to be First Lieutenant 14th U. S. Infantry, July 23, 1888, to fill an original vacquey.

William H. Danilson, late Major 128th U. S. Colored Troops, to be First Lieutenant in the 40th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1886, te fill an

Samuel K. Schwenck, late Lieutenant-Colonel 50th Pennsylvania Colunteers, to be First Lieutenant in the 41st U. S. Infantry, July

Colunteers, to be First Lieuwennaus and S., 1866, to fill an original vacancy. William F. Lynch, late Colonel 58th Illinois Volunteers, to be Ensidenteenant in the 42d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original

accancy.

Andrew P. Caraher, late Lieutenant-Colonel Veteran Reserve
Corps, to be First Lieutenant in the 43d U. S. Infantry, July 23,

Andrew F. Carea.

Corps, to be First Lieutenant in the and but the light of the lig

A. Benson Brown, late Captain Veteran Reserve Corps, to be First Licutenant in the 43d U. S. Infantry, July 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Frederick A. H. Gaebel, late Major Veteran Reserve Corps, to be First Lieutenant in the 45th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill as

riginal vacancy.

Louis H. Rucker, late First Lieutenant 8th Illinois Cavalry, to be second Lieutenant in the 9th U.S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an riginal vacancy.

Nicholas D. Badger, late Major 8th Ohio Cavalry, to be Selieutenant in the 10th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1886, to fill an ori

George F. Raulston, late Captain 24th New York Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 10th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill as

Sciona Libertenant in the 16th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill at

Second Lieutenant in the 18th U. S. Inmany, Sun, 25, 18th, 18th, 25, 18th, 2 to be Second Lieutenant in the order of the fill an original vacancy.

William Hoelcke, late Captain and Additional Aide-de-Came, is be Second Lieutenant in the 39th U. S. Infantry, July 23, 1865, to be Second Lieutenant

William Lieutenant in the 39th U. S. Annual Control of the Second Lieutenant in the 39th U. S. Colored Charles L. Cooper, late First Lieutenant 127th U. S. Colored Troops, to be Second Lieutenant in the 39th U. S. Infantry, July S. 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Andrew Bayne, late Captain Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant in the 42d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Jacob W. Keller, late First Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, to e Second Lieutenant in the 42d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1888, to fill

be Second Lieutenant in the 42d U. S. Infantsy, Lord an original vacancy.

Charles E. Campbell, late First Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps.

to be Second Lieutenant in the 42d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1864, to

to be Second Lieutenant in the 42d U. S. Inhantry, July 28, 1811 an original vacancy.

Stephen W Groesbeck, late Second Lieutenant Veteran Bearre Corps, to be Second Lieutenant in the 42d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

William J. Dawes, late Captain Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant in the 43d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1886, to fill as

inial vacancy.

nith J. Gurney, late Captain 2d New York Veteran Caralry, to
econd Lieutenant in the 45th U.S. Infantry, July 28, 1865, to fill be Second Lieutenant in the 45th U.S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to 81 Second Lieutenant in the 45th U.S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to 81 Second Lieutenant in the 45th U.S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to 81

an original vacancy.

Thomas B. Weir, late Lieutenant-Colonel 3d Michigan Cavalry, be First Lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1865, to fill as

original vacancy.

Edward M. Heyl, late Captain 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant in the Ninth U. S. Cavalry, July 23, 1866, to fill an al vacancy.

ac F. Moffatt, late Captain 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to be
Lieutenant in the 9th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an

riginal vacancy.

Reuben C. Kise, late Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colonel 120th Indiana Volunteers, to be Finite University of the Colone

Lieutenant in the 25th U. S. Infantry, July 25, 1855, to he has a remain vacancy.

Seth Bonney, late Major 25th Massachusetts Volunteers, to be Priz Lieutenant in the 27th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Douglas Pope, late Captain and Additional Aids-de-Camp, in First Lieutenant in the 37th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Edmund Rice, late Colonel 19th Massachusetts Volunteers, is he First Lieutenant in the 40th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

John Kelliher, late Major Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, is he First Lieutenant in the 42d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1855, to fill an original vacancy.

riginal vacancy.

George D. Hill, late First Lieutenant First Michigan Ceralty, George D. Hill, late First Lieutenant First Michigan Ceralty, George D. Hill, late First Lieutenant in the 42d U. S. Infantry, July 23, 1865, to all no criginal vacancy.

Frederick C. Von Schirsch, late Captain Veteran Reserve Ceral Companies of the Companies of the First Lieutenant in the 43d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1865, to all control of the First Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1886, and the First Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1886, and the control of the First Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1886, and the control of the first Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1886, and the control of the first Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1886, and the control of the first Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1886, and the control of the first Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1886, and the first Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1886, and the first Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1886, and the first Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1886, and the first Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1886, and the first Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1886, and the first Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1886, and the first Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1886, and the first Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1886, and the first Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1886, and the first Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1886, and the first Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1886, and the first Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1886, and the first Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1886, and the first Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1886, and the first Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1886, and the first Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, Ju

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to Piret Lifentenant in the 48th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1886, to fill oag, late Captain 4th U. S. Colored Troops, to be First the 4th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1886, to fill an origi-

d vacancy.

George W. Gile, late Colonel Veteran Reserve Corps, to be First
testmant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an origi-Instead in the 43th U.S. Angelin Veteran Reserve Corps, to be William W. Redgers, late Captain Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Venterant in the 45th U.S. Infantry, July 28, 1888, to fill an

iginal vacancy.

William Stone, late Captain Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Firs

William Stone, late Captain Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Firs

Committee the Corps of the Corp

reamon.
Charles Brewster, late Captain and Commissary of Subsistence of Significancers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 7th U.S. Cavalry, July 1998, te fill an original vacancy.
1998, te fill an original vacancy.
1998, Birney, late Captain 7th Michigan Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 9th U.S. Cavalry, July 28, 1868, to fill an

James G. Briton, and G. Briton, and G. Briton and G. Brito Thomas J. Spencer, late Second Lieutenant 1st Alabama Cavairy, is a Second Lieutenant 10th U. S. Cavairy, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

John Drum, late First Lieutenant 8th California Volunteers, to be faced Lieutenant in the 14th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill

a original vacancy. Levis M. Morris, late Major 8th New Jersey Volunteers, to be Sec-ead Lieutenant in the 20th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an

original racency.

Aggustus R. Egbert, late Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, to be Second
Lieutenant in the 21st U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an origina

Listicant in the list U.S. Infantry, July 29, 1806, to fill an original vasancy.

Charles F. Ros, late First Lieutenant 3d U.S. Colored Troops, to be seend Lieutenant in the 26th U.S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Edmand L. McCaullay, late First Lieutenant and Adjutant 27th U.S. Colored Troops, to be Second Lieutenant in the 27th U.S. Infantry, July 28, 1868, to fill an original vacancy.

Frivate R. Frank Walborn, 6th U.S. Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 31st U.S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

James I.

John J. Shepheard, late First Lieutenant 2d California Volunteers, is be Second Lieutenant in the 32d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1865, to ill as cripinal vacancy.

Henry P. Jones, late First Lieutenant 79th Ohio Volunteers, to be second Lieutenant in the 37th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill

Second Lieutenant in the 37th U. S. Infantry, July 20, 2000, to an artiginal vacancy.

William M. Boggs, late Second Lieutenant 57th U. S. Colored Troops, to be Second Lieutenant in the 38th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 186, to fill an original vacancy.

A. McLeed Crawford, late Second Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Cops, to be Second Lieutenant in the 38th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 186, to fill an original vacancy.

Michael L. Courtney, late Lieutenant-Colorel 16th U. S. Colored Troops, to be Second Lieutenant in the 39th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 186, to 18 and 18

Troops, to be Second Lieutenant in the 39th U.S. Infantry, July 20, 1868, to fill an original vacancy.

H. Baxter Quimby, late First Lieutenant 9th New Hampshire Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 39th U.S. Infantry, July 81, 1868, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles E. Hargous, late Captain 15th New York Engineers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 40th U.S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill

Second Lieuvenancy.

Frederic A. Kendall, late Captain 8th U. S. Colored Heavy Artil-law, to be Second Lieutenant in the 40th U. S. Infantry, July 28,

william R. Bourne, late Captain Veteran Reserve Corps, to be second Lieutenant in the 42d U.S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy. Reison Bronson, late First Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant in the 42d U.S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill

weighnia Vacanny.

Frederick W. Lisdtke, late Captain Veteran Reserve Corps, to be second Lieutenant in the 43d U. S. Infantry, July 23, 1866, to fill an

riginal vasancy.

Julius Stommel, late First Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps. to
be Second Lieutenant in the 45d U.S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill

a crisinal vacancy. Edward Hoppy, late Second Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, to Second Lieutenant in the 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1868, to fill

an original vacancy.

Edward C. Knower, late Captain Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant in the 45th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill

as original vacancy.

Henry R. Williams, late First Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps,
a be Second Lieutenant in the 45th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to

is be Second Lieutenant in the 45th U. S. Infantry, July 20, 1000).

Il as original vacancy.

Paul R. Hambrick, Iste Second Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant in the 45th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill as original vacancy.

William Thompson, late Colonel 1st Iowa Cavalry, to be Captain in the 7th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Pirt Lieutenant William Bayard, 4th U. S. Cavalry, to be Captain in the 9th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Révard Byrne, late Lieutenant-Colonel 18th New York Cavalry, be Captain in the 10th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy. y. Jeutenant James W. Walsh, 5th U. S. Cavalry, to be Cap-10th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original va-

First Lieutenant Nicholas Nolan, 6th U. S. Cavalry, to be Captain in the 16th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1886, to fill an original vacancy. Thomas E. Rose, late Colonel 77th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be Captain in the 11th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Stancy.

First Lieutenant James H. Gageby, 19th U. S. Infantry, to be aptain in the 57th U. S. Infantry, July 23, 1866, to fill an original

Fannoy.

Albert Barnits, late Major 2d Ohio Cavalry, to be Captain in the it U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1886, to fill an original vacancy.

O. R. W. Cunningham, late Captain 38th U. S. Colored Troops, to be Captain in the 35th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1886, to fill an original states.

Rensy, First Lieutenant Chambers McKibbin, 14th U. S. Infantry, to be aptain in the 35th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original cancy. Second Lieutenant Thomas W. C. Moore, 11th U. S. Infantry, to Captain in the 40th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an origi-

William M. Kilgour, late Lieuteman.

Sers, to be Captain in the 41st U. S. Infantry, July 25, 1500, we have to be Captain in a original vacancy.

John M. Bason, late Major 4th Kentucky Cavalry, to be Captain at the 9th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1868, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet James B. Cole, to be Second Lieutenant in the 4th U. S. Cavalry, June 18, 1866, vice Wirt, promoted.

Hespital Steward Walter S. Duggan, U. S. Army, to be Second Lieutenant in the 10th U. S. Infantry, January 3, 1867, vice Edwards, promoted.

Leatenant in the 10th U. S. Infantry, January 3, 1867, vice Euchard in the 10th U. S. Infantry, January 3, 1867, vice words, promoted.

First Bergeant David P. Scott, to be Second Lieutenant in the 11th U. S. Infantry, January 3, 1867, vice Moore, appointed Captain in the 60th U. S. Infantry, January 3, 1867, vice Moore, appointed Captain in the 10th U. S. Captain 2d U. S. Cavalry, to be Captain in that regiment, September 19, 1864.

John M. Sephenson, late First Lieutenant 4th U. S. Artillery, to B. First Lieutenant in that regiment, July 1, 1863.

Calbrath P. Rogers, of Maryland, to be Second Lieutenant in the lat U. S. Cavalry, November 19, 1866, vice Burns, promoted.

Frivate John F. Cummings, Company K. 5th U. S. Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant, February 5, 1867, vice Binning, promoted.

William Harper, Jr., late Major 1st New Jorsey Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 6th U. S. Cavalry, October 18, 1886, vice Binning, promoted.

sk, promoted. bin Hows, late Major 14th New York Heavy Artillery, to be at Lieutemant in the 4th U. S. Artillery, December 1, 1985, vice Service, promoted.

Sergant-Major Alexander Grant, 2d Artillery, to be Second Lieucanain in the First U. S. Cavalry, September 10, 1866, vice Walcott,

B. Brady, late Commissary Sergeant 2d Cavairy, to be sutemant 5th U. S. Cavairy, November 16, 1886, vice promoted. her H. Ward, late First Licetemant 9th Michigan Cavalry, to

be Second Lieutenant in the 2d U.S. Artillery, November 7, 1866, vice Howell, resigned.
Ohristopher W. Harrold, late First Lieutenant 1st U.S. Colored Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant 3d U.S. Artillery, November 7, 1866, vice Birbank, promoted.
Sergeant Henry I. Riley, Company B 5th U.S. Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant 5th U.S. Artillery, December 1, 1866, vice Keefe,

comoted. George W. Roby, late Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, to Second Lieutenant 1st U. S. Infantry, September 26, 1866, vice

aster, resigned. Leopold O. Parker, late Second Lieutenant 4th U. S. Volunteers, be Second Lieutenant 1st U. S. Infantry, October 9, 1886, vice Cal-

nan, promoted.

James C. McCoy, late Major and Aide-de-Camp of Volunteers, to 8 second Lieutenant 2d U. S. Infantry, July 24, 1865, vice Flood, omoted.

comoted.

Lorenso W. Cooke, late Private 13th Infantry, to be Second Lisumant 3d U. S. Infantry, September 21, 1866, vice Sawyer, declined. Theodore S. True, late Captain 6th U. S. Colored Artillery, to be second Lieutenant 4th U. S. Infantry, July 24, 1866, vice Mullikin,

ted.
ge P. Borden, Indiana, to be Second Lieutenant 5th U. S. In7, October 1, 1866, vice Bridges, promoted.
Ilam M. Wallace, late Lieutenant 13th New York Artillery, to
ond Lieutenant 5th U. S. Infantry, October 2, 1866, vice Johnadjunct

winding at wallace, late Ineutenate 15th New York Arthery, to be Second Lieutenant 8th U. S. Infantry, October 2, 1866, vice Johnson, declined.

James Humbert, Pennsylvania, to be Second Lieutenant 8th U. S. Infantry, November 1, 1866, vice Nones, resigned.

Sergeant Stephen Connor, Company C, to be Second Lieutenant 8th U. S. Infantry, December 28, 1866, vice Loshe, promoted.

Quartermaster-Sergea. t Charles Jordan, 20th Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant 11th U. S. Infantry, November 14, 1806, vice Mahon, promoted.

Sergeant Thomas Newman, Company E, battalion of Engineers, to be Second Lieutenant 13th U. S. Infantry, December 1, 1866, vice Vermann, deceased.

ermann, deceased. Sergeant-Major Horace B. Sarson, 34th Infantry, to be Second leutenant 16th U. S. Infantry, November 16, 1866, vice Miller, compand

Sergeant-Major George A. Ebbets, 28th Infantry, to be Secondicutement 17th U.S. Infantry, November 7, 1868, vice Howe, pro

octed. First Sergeant James Regan, General Recruiting Service, to be econd Lieutenant 18th U. S. Infantry, December 1, 1866, vice Link,

romoted.

Rirst Sergeant George E. Viall, Company D 20th Infantry, to be econd Lieutenant 20th Infantry, December 28, 1866, vice Driggs,

romoted. Sergeant-Major Bernard Carney, battalion of Engineers, to be cond Lieutenant 20th U.S. Infantry, January 3, 1867, vice chreiner, promoted.

TRANSFERS.

Major Frederick T. Dent, 4th Infantry, to the 14th Infantry, Aug. 21, 1866.
Major Lewis C. Hunt, 14th Infantry to the 4th Infantry, Aug. 21,

21, 1866.

Major Lewis C. Hunt, 14th Infantry to the 4th Infantry, Aug. 21, 1866.

First Lieutenant David E. Porter, 1st Artillery, to the 28th Infantry, October 6, 1866.

First Lieutenant James L. Sherman, 28th Infantry, to the 1st Artillery, October 6, 1866.

Second Lieutenant Henry M. Bragg, 2d Infantry, to the 3d Cavalry, September 28, 1866.

Second Lieutenant Alstorphius Werninger, Jr., 3d Cavalry, to the 2d Infantry, September 28, 1866.

Second Lieutenant Constantine Chase, 1st Artillery, to the 3d Artillery, September 28, 1866.

Second Lieutenant Tiana T. Webster, 3d Artillery, to the 1st Artillery, September 28, 1866.

October 1, 1867.

Outen Frank H. Larned, Second Artillery, to be Major, 1st U'S. Artillery, January 3, 1867, vice Rickets, retired.

Oaptain Olement L. Best, Fourth Artillery, to be Major 1st U.S. Artillery, February 5, 1867, vice Larned, retired.

First Lieutenant William N. Dennison, to be Captain 2d U. S. Artillery, January 3, 1867, vice Larned, promoted to the 1st Artillery.

First Lieutenant Joseph G. Ramsay, to be Captain 2d U. S. Artillery, February 5, 1867, vice Tidball, appointed Major. Second Lieutenant Thomas D. Maurice, to be First Lieutenant 2d U. S. Artillery, July 28, 1866, vice Ramsay, the Regimental Quartermaster.

uartermaster. First Lieutenant Lawrence Kip, to be Captain 3d U. S. Artil-ry, August 13, 1866, vice Hamilton, appointed Major in the 1st

rillery. First Lieutenant Wetson Webb, to be Captain 3d U. S. Artillery, stober 18, 1866, vice Winder, resigned. First Lieutenant Erskine Gittings, to be Captain 3d U. S. Artil-ry, February 5, 1867, vice Gibson, appointed Major in the 3d Ar-

lery, February 5, 1867, vice Gibson, appointed Major in the 3d Artillery, Second Lieutenant William Arthur, to be First Lieutenant 3d U. S. Artillery, July 28, 1866, vice Hardin, appointed Major of the 43d Infantry.

Second Lieutenant John F. Mount, to be First Lieutenant 3d U. S. Artillery, July 28, 1866, vice Webb, the Regimental Adjutant.

Second Lieutenant Charles M. Callabaa, to be First Lieutenant 3d U. S. Artillery, July 28, 1866, vice Brownson, appointed Captain in the 43d Infantry.

Second Lieutenant George K Dakin, to be First Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Artillery, July 28, 1866, vice Hamilton, appointed Captain in the 14th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Alpheus E. Clarke, to be First Lieutenant 3d U. S. Artillery, July 29, 1866, vice Smith the Regimental Quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant Abram G Verplanck, to be First Lieutenant 3d U. S. Artillery, August 13, 1895, vice Kip, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Charles O. Aleshire, to be First Lieutenant 3d U. S. Artillery, February 5, 1867, vice Gittings, promoted.
First Lieutenant Joseph B. Campbell, to be Captain 4th U. S. Artillery, February 5, 1867, vice Best, promoted to the ist Artillery.
First Lieutenant Frank G. Smith, to be Captain, 4th U. S. Artillery, February 5, 1867, vice Morgan, appointed Major.
Second Lieutenant James B Haselton, to be First Lieutenant, 4th U. S. Artillery, July 28, 1896, vice Bancroft, the Regimental Quartermaster.

Becond Lieutenant George W. Sheldon, to be First Lieutenant, 4th U. S. Artillery, July 28, 1866, vice Stewart, appointed Captain in the 18th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Richard C. Churchill, to be First Lieutenant, 4th U. S. Artillery, July 23, 1966, vice Roder, the Regimental Adjutant.

tant.
Second Lieutenant Charles S. Smith, to be First Lieutenant, 4th U.
S. Artillery, July 28, 1886, vice Mitchell, appointed Captain in the
43d Infantry.
Second Lieutenant Henry H. C. Dunwood, to be First Lieutenant,
4th U. S. Artillery, February 5, 1867, vice Campbell, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Robert Craig, to be First Lieutenant, 4th U. S.
Artillery, February 5, 1867, vice Smith, promoted.
First Lieutenant James W. Piper, to be Captain, 5th U. S. Artillery, July 28, 1868, vice Ayres, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the
28th Infantry.
First Lieutenant Valentine H. Stone, to be Captain, 5th U. S. Artillery, Ityly 28, 1868

lery, July 28, 1866, vice Ayres, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 28th Infantry.

First Lieutenant Valentine H. Stone, to be Captain, 5th U. S. Artillery, July 28, 1866, vice Ames, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 24th Infantry.

First Lieutenant Wallace F. Randolph, to be Captain 5th U. S. Artillery, July 28, 1866, vice Upton, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 25th Infantry.

First Lieutenant Henry S. Gansevoort, to be Captain 5th U. S. Artillery, August 13, 1866, vice Seymour, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Frederick Robinson, to be First Lieutenant 5th U. S. Artillery, July 28, 1866, vice Piper, promoted.

Second Lieutenant James E. Wilson, to be First Lieutenant 5th U. S. Artillery, July 28, 1866, vice Stone, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Selden A. Day, to be First Lieutenant 5th U. S. Artillery, July 28, 1866, vice Mandolph, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Selden A. Day, to be First Lieutenant 5th U. S. Artillery, July 28, 1866, vice McEirath, the Regimental Guarter-master.

Second Lieutenant Paul Roemer, to be First Lieutenant 5th U. S.

master.

Second Lieutenant Faul Roemer, to be First Lieutenant 5th U. S.
Artillery, August 13, 1896, vice Gansevoort, promoted.
Second Lieutenant William A. Cameron, to be First Lieutenant
5th U. S. Artillery, Ootober 25, 1866, vice Williams, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Edmund L. Zalinski, to be First Lieutenant 5th
U. S. Artillery, February 7, 1897, vice Muhlenberg, resigned.
Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew A. Humphreys, of the Corpe of Engineers U. S. Army, to be Chief of Engineers, with the rank of Brigadisr-General, August 8, 1896, vice Delafield, retired.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

STANT QUARTERMASTERS-GENERAL, WITH THE BANK OF COLONEL.

Major Robert Allen, Quartermaster U. S. Army, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Major James L Donaldson, Quartermaster U. S. Army, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Daniel H. Rucker, Quartermaster U. S. Army, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Daniel H. Rucker, Quartermaster U. S. Army, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Lieutenant-Colonel David H. Vinton, Deputy Quartermaster-General, July 29, 1866, vice Thomas, retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin B. Bablitt, Deputy Quartermaster-General, July 29, 1866, vice Orosman, retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne Cross, Deputy Quartermaster-General, July 29, 1866, vice Vinton, retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert E. Clary, Deputy Quartermaster-General, July 29, 1866, vice Gabblitt, retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rufus Ingalls, Deputy Quartermaster-General, July 29, 1866, vice Cross, retired.

July 29, 1866, vice Cross, retired.

TO BE DEPUTY QUARTERMASTERS-GENERAL, WITH THE RAME OF LIBUTERMANT-COLOREL.

Major Rufus Ingalls, Quartermaster, U. S. Army, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Major John C. McFerran, Quartermaster U. S. Army, July 29, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Captain Robert O. Tyler, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, July 29, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Captain James A. Ekin, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, July 29, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Captain Samuel B. Holabird, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, July 29, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Captain Charles H. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, July 29, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Captain Charles H. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, July 29, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Langdon C. Easton, Quartermaster, July 29, 1866, vice Cross, promoted.

r moted. Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster, July 29, 1866, vice Clary,

promo Mai oted.

jor Ralph W. Kirkham, Quartermaster, July 29, 1866, vice Inpromoted.

pris S. Miller, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General.

Morris S. Miller, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General.

TO BE QUARTERMASTERS, WIFE THE RAWE OF MAJOR.

Captain Charles G. Sawtelle, Assistant Quartermaster, January 18, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.
Captain James J. Dans, Assistant Quartermaster, January 18, 187, to fill an original vacancy.
Oaptain Joseph A. Potter, Assistant Quartermaster, January 18, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.
Captain Marshall I Ludington, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, January 18, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.
Oaptain John G. Chandler, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, January 18, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.
Captain Richard N. Batchelder, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, January 18, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.
Captain Tredwell Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, July 28, 1866, vice Allen, appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Captain Asher R. Eddy, Assistant Quartermaster. July 28, 1868, vice Miller, promoted.
Captain Asher R. Eddy, Assistant Quartermaster, July 29, 1868, vice Miller, promoted.
Captain Judson D. Bingham, Assistant Quartermaster, July 29, 1868, vice Miller, promoted.
Captain Judson D. Bingham, Assistant Quartermaster, July 29, 1868, vice Miller, promoted.

vice Miller, promoted. Captain Judson D. Bingham, Assistan; Quartermaster, July 29, 1866, vice Easton, promoted. Captain Alexander J. Perry, Assistant Quartermaster, July 29, 1866, vice Kirkham, promoted.

TO BE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN. Captain William A. Wainwright, Assistant Quartermaster of Vol-unteers, January 18, 1867, vice Hodges, promoted. Captain John V. Furey, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, January 18, 1867, vice Potter, appointed Major and Quartermaster. Captain Edward J. Strang, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, January 18, 1867, vice Dana, appointed Major and Quartermaster.

Captain Edward J. Strang, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, January 18, 1867, vice Dana, appointed Major and Quartermaster.

Captain Amos S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, November 19, 1865, vice Lothrop, deceased.

Samuel B. Lauffer, late Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, January 18, 1867, vice Myers, appointed Major.

David W. Forter, Inte Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, January 18, 1867, vice Hodges, promoted.

Captain James T. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, January 18, 1866, vice Chandler, promoted.

Gilbert O Smith, late Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, January 18, 1866, vice Tyler, appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General.

Captain Exra B. Kirk, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, July 28, 1866, to Edward To Reference of Volunteers, July 28, 18

TO BE MILITARY STOREKEEPERS.

Verplanck Van Antwerp, late Major and Additional Aide-de-Camp,
July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Hamilton Lieber, late Captain Veteran Reserve Corps, July 28,
1866, to fill an original vacancy. PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Daniel McClure, Paymaster, to be Assistant Paymaster-General, with the rank of Colonel, July 28, 1866, to fill an original

vacancy.
Major Carey H Fry, Paymaster, to be Deputy Paymaster-General
with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, July 28, 1866, vice Brown, appointed Assistant Paymaster-General. TO BE PAYMASTERS.

Edwin D. Judd, late Additional Paymaster of Volunteers, January

pointed Assistant Paymaster-General.

Edwin D. Judd, late Additional Paymaster of Volunteers, January 17, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.

Israel O. Dewey, late Additional Paymaster of Volunteers, Jan. 17, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.

Henry O. Brigham, late Additional Paymaster of Volunteers, Jan. 17, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.

Additional Paymaster Thomas H. Halsey, U. S. Volunteers, Jan. 17, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.

Additional Paymaster Thomas H. Halsey, U. S. Volunteers, Jan. 17, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.

Additional Paymaster Brants Mayer, U. S. Volunteers, Jan. 17, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.

Additional Paymaster Brants Mayer, U. S. Volunteers, Jan. 17, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.

Additional Paymaster Robert D. Clarke, U. S. Volunteers, Jan. 17, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.

O. M. Terrell, Additional Paymaster U. S. Volunteers, Jan. 17, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.

Additional Paymaster James W. Nichols, U. S. Volunteers, Jan. 17, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.

Additional Paymaster Henry B. Reese, U. S. Volunteers, Jan. 17, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.

Valentine C. Hanns, late Additional Paymaster U. S. Volunteers, Jan. 17, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.

Additional Paymaster James H. Nelson, U. S. Volunteers, Jan. 17, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.

Additional Paymaster James H. Nelson, U. S. Volunteers, Jan. 17, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.

Additional Paymaster Valency Daniel M. Adams, late [Additional Paymaster U. S. Volunteers, Jan. 17, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.

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Additional Paymaster Valency Daniel M. Adms, late [Additional Paymaster U. S. Volunteers, Jan. 17, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.

Additional Paymaster James P. Canby, U. S. Volunteers, Jan. 17, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.

Additional Paymaster John S. Walker, U. S. Volunteers, Jan. 17, 1867, to fil

William H. Johnston, late Additional Paymaster U. S. Volunteers, July 28, 1886, to fill an original vacancy. John P. MoGrath, late Additional Paymaster U. S. Volunteers, Jan. 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

an. 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.
To be assistant parmatel-central with the bank of color.
Lieutenant-Colonel Nathan W. Brown, Deputy Paymasterial, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Medical Surveyor

Richard S. Satterlee, U. S. Army, July 28, 1868, to fill an acancy.

TANT MEDICAL PURVEYORS, WITH THE BANK OF LIBETEMANT COLONEL.

m Charles McDougall, U. S. Army, July 28, 1866, to fill an acancy. a Robert Murray, U. S. Army, July 28, 1886, to fill an

tant Surgeon Clinton Wagner, U. S. Army, July 28, 1866, to original vacancy.

TO BE MEDICAL STOREMETERS.

George Wright, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1866, to fill an original go T. Beall, New Mexico, July 28, 1866, to fill an original

J. N. Shuits, of Indians, to be Chaplain of the 38th Infantry, July 28, 1265.

D. Eglinton Barr. of New York, to be Chaplain of the 39th Infantry, July 28, 1886.

Elijah Guirn, of Louisians, to be Chaplain of the 41st Infantry, July 28, 1886.

George G. Pepper, of Ohio, to be Chaplain of the 40th Infantry, January 7, 1867.

Washington M. Grimes of Ohio As he Chaplain of the 40th Infantry,

ary 7, 1867. shington M. Grimes, of Ohio, to be Chaplain of the 10th U. S. ry, February 7, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

REGIMENTAL RETURNS AND REPORTS.

To the Belitor of the Army and Navy Jou

Bra:—Allow me through the medium of your journal to suggest the propriety of the issuing by the Adjutant-General's Department, S. N. Y., a tabular list of rolls, reports and returns required from regimental officers. It would, in my humble opinion, greatly facilitate the duties of the regimental adjutant, and insure a more prompt return to the different departments of the required reports, etc.

Our regiment is progressing favorably in numbers an discipline, owing to the admirable management of the Coonel, T. Sullivan. The arms, equipments, uniforms, an more particularly, the company books, are rigidly inspecte by him at least once in each month. Wing drills twice i each week have been carried on during the months of Domber, January and February, and will be continue until April. onths of De

each week have been carried on during the months of December, January and February, and will be continued until April.

Three fifths of the officers of this regiment have seen service in the field; and I trust, that with a little of the patronage of the authorities at Albany, we may be able to give a good account of ourselves, whenever our services may be required. Regiments located on the frontier, within five hours' sail of a foreign fortrees, should receive a full equipment, ready to take the field at a moment's notice.

Having a garrison of U. S. troops at this place familiar-

tice.

Having a garrison of U. S. troops at this place familiaries the members of our regiment with the details of a soldier's duty, of which most of our Militia organizations are wofully ignorant.

B. H., Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.; OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 28th, 1867.

RECORD OF DELINQUENCIES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sin:—Would it not be well and fruitful of much good, in regulating the military conduct and increasing the zeal and discipline of the members of the First division, if a statistical bureau should be connected with the office of the Division Marshal, which should publish quarterly or half-yearly a report of the increase or decrease in the number of men doing duty in the several companies and regiments, and, at the same time, the number of deficiences and delinquencies which have occurred and been adjudicated by brigade and regimental courts-martial during the same periods?

periods?

By publishing such returns in your valuable paper from time to time, a spirit of emulation would be excited among the members of the different commands, and in this way the records of such delinquencies would in the future grow small by degrees and beautifully less.

J. D. K.

MILITIA ITEMS.

DEILL OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH EXCIMENT.—A battalion drill of this regiment took place at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue, on Tuesday evening, the 6th inst. Colonel William H. Farrar was in command; Lieutenant-Colonel Dusenbury, Major Roome, and Adjutant Warring being also present. The battalion was divided into eight companies of ten files each. The seventh company was composed of ten files and a half, a corporal who was not covered being on the left of the company. The corporal should have been the frontrank man of the tenth file, and one private should have been either thrown out or detailed to some other company. The non-commissioned officers of the various companies were out in full force, as they should be. The movements executed were those in parts let, 2d, 2d, and 4th, school of the battalion, and also the advance in line of battle. In breaking from line into column of companies by wheeling to the right, several of the first sergeants stood fast until the command "left dress" was given. At the command "halt," the coverto the right, several of the first sergeants stood fast until the command "left dress" was given. At the command "halt," the covering sergeant should place himself correctly on the alignment to the right of the man who has faced to the right. In closing column on the eighth company right in front, on one occasion, the companies were aligned by the right instead of the left. The movements on right by file into line and on the right into line, were well executed. Commandants of companies should instruct their men in turning when moving on the right into line, to halt in rear of the alignment, and to dress up by short steps. This mistake is a very common one among the various regiments of the First division, for it is very seldem that we have the pleasure of seeing a turn executed exactly as it pleasure of seeing a turn executed exactly as it much pains should be taken to make the men the command is given, so as to stop the shuffling is so common when a half is ordered. We do on these things because they were particularly no of the Thirty-seventh, for that on last Tuesday was

use these errors to a certain degree did mar the exe o'some of the mangueres, and because we have noticed that they oc cur in a great many regiments. As a general thing, the men stood steady in the ranks, and were attentive to their duties. A mong the few spectators admitted were Colonel Parmels, of the Seventy-first, formerly of the Thirty-seventh, and Brigadier J. M. Varian, com-manding the Third brigade, who appeared much pleased at the gen-eral appearance and drill of the regiment. The work on the Armory of this regiment is still progressing, and when it is all completed, the Thirty-seventh will have one of the finest armories in the city.

DELL OF THE TWENTY-SECOND RECHEST.—A drill of the left wing of this regiment took place at the regimental armory, on Friday evening of last week. Colonel George B. Post was in command, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Remmey. The four comparies composing this wing—Companies A, B, C and I—were di-ided into five commands, numbering in all nearly one hundred and fifty men. The files were not properly equalized, the first company having thirteen and the second company fifteen files in line. The wing made a very good appearance, the officers and members all wearing white gloves. The movements performed were generally very well executed, and were gone through with in double-quick as well as quick time. The armory of the Twenty-second regiment offers a very good opportunity for double-quick movements, and we were glad to see that Colonel Post availed himself of the opportunity to execute several maneauvres in that time. We do not know of an other armory in the city where the same number of men could with safety be drilled in double-quick time without the apprehension or the reality of having the walls of the building fall down about their ears. The advance in line, both in quick and double-quick time, was very well executed. The movement of passing from column at half distance to the left into line of battle was not well done, because the left guides of the companies did not halt short, as they have in notes that the wheel was he averaged on a fixed DRILL OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT .- A drill of the left cause the left guides of the companies did not halt short, as they should have, in order that the wheel may be executed on a fixed pivot. We hope that the armory will be better lighted at the next battalion drill, as it was somewhat difficult on last Friday to see whether the movements were executed correctly or not.

In taking wheeling distance on the rearmost company, officers sommanding companies should remember that at the command 'guide left' they should at once place themselves two paces utside of the directing flank of their companies. The dill-hroughout was a very good one, and we are happy to be able to state that we think the reg ent made a better app last drill we attended last season.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT .- The following drills of this regimen ered for the month of March: On Wednesday, the 6th, at 8 P. M., a meeting of commissioned officers, in uniform, for prac-d theoretical instruction; on Friday, the 15th, at 8 o'clock P. w., a skeleton battalion drill of commissioned and non-comm M., a skeleton battalion drill of commissioned and non-commissioned officers; on Fridays, the 22d and 29th, battalion drills of the right and left wings, respectively. First Sergeant's call at 8 o'clock r. M. Also, the following drills of two companies in battalion, to be commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Remmey: Monday, the 11th, at 8 o'clock r. M., B and G; Tuesday, the 19th, at 8 o'clock r. M., D and F; Wednesday, the 27th, at 8 o'clock r. M., C and I. Arrangements have been completed to furnish the command, at the lowest price, with the additions to the uniform approved by Special Orders No. 5, of January 12th, from General Headquarters. The members of the command are directed to low no time in completing their uniform. command are directed to lose no time in completing their uniform, as at the Spring parades the full uniform will be worn. Captain George W. Wingate, Secretary of the Committee on the additions to the regimental uniforms, reports that the additions in question to the uniform of the non-commissioned officers and privates, consisting of epaulets, with strap for the shoulder, dress hat and plume, and gaiters, have been ordered from the parties offering to furnish the same at the lowest prices, and will be completed on March 1st. The cost of the dress hat and plume will be \$7.00, and of the epaulet, with strap, \$3.50, both of which articles can be procured from Messrs-Baker & McKenney, No. 141 Grand street. The strap is to be sewn to the shoulder of the jacket parallel with the sleeve, and two and a half inches from it. The present shoulder strap is to be removed entirely, and a piece of cloth, three-quarters of an inch wide, by one-half inch long, is to be sewn on the shoulder of the jacket, so as to admit the hook of the epaulet. The strap should be lined with linen to strengthen it. A sample jacket has been placed in the hands of the and are directed to lose no time in completing their uniform, as to strengthen it. A sample jacket has been placed in the hands of the armorer for the information of the members.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO GRAFULLA .- The complime cert to C. S. Grafulla, the leader of the Seventh Regiment Band, took place at the regimental armory on Saturday evening last, the 2d inst., and was the most successful one of the season, the armory being full to repletion with an elegantly-dressed and most fashionable audience. The programme consisted of the following selections:

being full to repletion with an elegantly-dressed and most fashionable audience. The programme consisted of the following selections:

March—"St. Jean D'Acre," Glover; song—"Take me to thy heart again," Balie; Overture—"Semiramide," Rossini; gems from the "Black Crook," —; selections—"L'Africaine," Meyerber; conductor, C. W. Wernig; McAllister's march—"Ours," Mollenhauer; selections—"I'Puritani," Donizetti; Medley, Grafulla. Orchestra. Quadrille—"Charivari," Strauss; Conductor, Francis X. Diller; Galop—"Up and down hill" (by request), C. Faust; Valse—"Student's frolic," Straus; Lanciers—"Crispino," Wiegand; conductor, George Wiegand. National airs.

The McAllister weeks "Ours" received a hearty group as also

Quadrille—"Charivari," Strauss; Conductor, Francis A. Dilier; Galop—"Up and down hill" (by request), C. Faust; Valse—"Student's frolic," Strauss; Lanciers—'Crispino," Wiegand; conductor, George Wiegand. National airs.

The McAllister march, "Ours," received a hearty encore, as also the favorite galop "Up and down hill." The selections, "St. Jean D'Aore," "Semiramide" and "L'Africaine," were magnificently rendered. The "Medley," one of Grafulia's compositions, elicited much applause. The concert was extremely fine throughout, and in Grafulla's best style. Among the many familiar faces present, we noticed those of General Darling, of the Governor's staff, General Varian, and Commander Braine, U. S. N. During the performance at different times, Wernig, Diller and Wiegand wielded the baton.

DRILL OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—A drill of the right wing of this regiment took place at the armory on Tuesday evening, the 5th inst. A large number of spectators were present to witness the drill, among whom were many of the members of other National Guard organizations, who came to see how the Seventh drilled, and also quite a number of ladies. It may seem strange, but it is a fact that the regiment does not drill as perfectly when spectators are admitted as when there are none present. The reason of this is, doubtless, that when the ladies are present they distract the attention of the members. Although it should be otherwise, if ladies will lock attractive, men will lock at them, whether they have other duties to attend to or not. Toward the close of the drill several Danish officers entered the drill room, under the escort of Brigadier-General Wm. G. Ward, of the First brigade.

The movements performed were the same as usual, and were in fact all that the size of the room will a low so large a battellon to make. The five companies composing the wing paraded twenty-seven files each, and were divided into platoons of thirteen and fourteen files each. For purposes of drill, the files should be equalized. The manual of arms was well executed, and also the firing; the only DRILL OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT .- A drill of the right wing of

really bad fire being that of the s the right. Colonel Emmons Clark the right. Colonel Emmons Clark was in command, and Lieutenant-Colonel Haws and Major Young were also present. In marching by division fronts Companies A and H presented the best fronts. The armory of the Seventh is not well suited for speaking, and we noticed that a few of the men did not hear some of the orders. The officers of the regiment should, on this account, be the more careful to give their commands in schear, decided voice. Captain Follard possesses a comid* crable advantage in this respect, on account of the strength and eiterness of his voice, for we were able to distinguish his commands, no ma'; ter in what portion of the room he was. When the battailon was formed in a square, the command of the third front again devolved upon a lieutenant, who made some mistakes. It would be much better to have the platoons so arranged that a captain should command this front, as it usually happens that a lieutenant commands it, and that he makes mistakes. We noticed that the lieutenant in command of the ninth platoon, when the drill was dismissed, were his sword with the hill to the front.

The drill, however, was in every respect a good one, and we went

The drill, however, was in every respect a good one, and we went ave very little cause of complaint if we never were called upon to

witness a worse one.

A drill of the left wing of this regiment took place, at the armory, on Wednesday evening. The five companies paraded twenty-tre flee front, which were divided into ten platoons. The marching was ood, but the drill was not up to that of the right wing, on the pre-ious evening, the difference in the firing being especially noticeable.

yous evening, the difference in the firing being especially noticeable.

Dispandment of Regiment.—Upon the recommendation of the Inspector-General, the Governor has ordered the dispandment of the Seventy-seventh regiment, Colonel Thomas Lynch; the Ninety-Sth regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Frank McEiroy, and the Ninety-Sth regiment, Colonel W. A. Lynch. The field and staff officers of these organisations are rendered supernumerary, but are not discharged from accountability for public property. The company organisations are to be maintained until further orders. Major-General Shaler has been ordered to report to General Headquarters, such companies of the above organizations as should be disbanded and consolidated and transferred. We rather apprehend that the General will have been conserved discovering any real healthy organization in any of the above mentioned regiments. We would feel obliged to any one who will inform us as to what disposition will be made of the elegant stand of colors the Ninety-fith regiment received from the City of New York on the memorable day last Fall, when this regiment was to have been inspected, but had no rolls made out, and when the regiment—so called—stood so long at present arms. We when the regiment—so called—stood so long at present arms. We pause for a reply. The order from Albany was quite timely, for before next Fall we do not believe there would have been remains enough of all three regiments to have a funeral over, much less to fill a full sized grave.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.—Colonel J. D. Krehbiel, of the Ninety-sixth regiment, has instituted in his regiment a system of life insurance, which is highly commendable, and will, we understand, be adopted by several other regiments. The original plan is printed in German, datel January lath, and the following is a translation of its provisions:

Every member of the Ninety-sixth regiment National Guard shall bind himself, by his own signature, to pay fifty cents to the Tressurer of his company immediately after the decease of a regimental conrade. But the first contribution of a member, on signifing the pledge, shall be one dollar, in order that thereby a reserve fund for two cases may always be ready.

The Trensurers of the several companies will transmit the sums thus paid to the Treasurer of the regiment, who, after having also received the contributions of the field and star officers and of the neacommissioned staff officers, and after having submitted an account of the whole amount collected in the regiment to the commandant, will pay the same, on the order of the latter, to the family or heirs of the deceased member.

Unmarried members may dispose by will of the sum which will be MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE IN THE NATIONAL GUARD

pay the same, on the order of the latter, to the family or heirs of the deceased member.

Unmarried members may dispose by will of the sum which will be collected in the regiment after their death; otherwise the monsy will be paid to the nearest relatives which can be found.

Members who have served their lawful term, received their bonerable discharge from the regiment, and have been elected honerary members of their respective companies, shall be equally entitled to the regimental action for the benefit of their families or beins ascive members, provided they fulfil always the above obligation.

He who does not pay his contribution within thirty days after the death of a member who is discharged from the regiment on account of physical disability, at his own request; who is legally expelled, for good reasons, from his company and the regiment on who deserts, vacates all claims for the assus ance of the regiment in favor of his family or heirs in the case of his death.

Every member shall declare, within three months from data, or from the day of joining the regiment in three months from data, or from the day of joining the regiment in the case of a new member, whether or not he will pledge himself under the above regulation.

COMPLIMENTARY SOURCE TO THE DRUM-MAJOR OF THE TRIETY SEVENTH RESIMENT.—The complimentary soirce tendered by the SEVENTH RESINENT.—The complimentary soires tendered by the officers and members of the Thirty-seventh regiment to Drum-Major Hill, of that regiment, came off at the Armory, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, on the 27th ult. Drum-Major Hill is well known among the members of the National Guard for the efficient manner in which he performs his duties. Those of our readers whe have witnessed the play of "Ours," will perhaps be surprised to learn that it is, our friend Hill who so cleverly flourishes the batto for the band which appears on the stage in that piece. The affair as the 27th was a very pleasant one, and the number of efficers as well as citizens and ladies present showed that Drum-Major Hill's military as well as histrionic efforts were fully appreciated.

TROOF K, THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—Troop K, of the Third regiment of Cavalry, Captain Schacht commanding, gave their an-nual ball on Wednesday evening, the 27th ult., at the Union Assem-bly Rooms, Elizabeth street. Quite a large assembly was in attrabto honor the festivities of the troop, and the Captain and his ors were very attentive to their guests. The supper for the occurs was furnished by John Miller, Eaq., who did himself greek it. The ball was a very pleasant one, and proved a gratifying es to the company.

DRILL OF THE FORTY-SEVENTE RESIMENT.-A drill of the right wing of this regiment took place at the armory, Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday evening, the 6th inst. Colonel J. V. Meserols was necessard, Lieutenant-Colonel Bank and Adjutant Geery also being present. The four companies composing this wing turned out with a front of twelve files each. There has a very marked improvement taken place in this command gione has a very marked improvement. taken place in this command since last season, owing to the effects taken place in this command since last season, owing to the effects the Colonel and the emulation excited by the competitive drill tween the right and left wings of this regiment which is to take place on the 20th inst. On last Wednesday the men stood remarks steady and paid strict attention to the drill, and it is very with n, owing to the that the contest between the wings will be well worth witnessing. We were particularly well pleased with the manner in which the man halted and came to the right about halt, whether after moving feward in line or in column. The marching was very good, and the guides were generally well instructed. The left guide of the senior company was noticeable for his soldierly bearing. In closing the clumn on an interior division the guides should remain in the senior. you and the track the track the track to the

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ak any become the rear rank, and when on the marching fank, in whether about not concern themselves to keep up the touch of the flow toward the pivot, as it is the business of the commandant of the comman to see that the company dresses on the guide. The drum to the weep the see that the company dresses on the guide. The drum to the weep the health was present; made a very good appearance. The Drum-Major should keep his heels nearer together, according to the requirements of the school of the soldier. Quite a number of spectators were pured; the fair sex being well represented. As we have said, the rejeent has made considerable improvement in appearance and drill, and in last Wednesday did better than any regiment of the Second striken we have seen manacuves this season.

TRIATMENT ERGIMENT.—Brevet Major-General Jourdan, com-manting this regiment, has issued an order directing the Lieutenant-clared and Major to assume the duties of principal instructors at the fulls of the companies composing the wings—the Lieutenant-Colored superintending the right and the Major the left wing. For the drills of the companies composing the wings—the Lieutenant-Colonal experience of establishing a uniform system of instruction in the shell of the soldier, the non-commissioned officers of this command vill assemble for drill and instruction, in fatigue uniform, armed and supped, at the City Armory, on the evenings of March 8th and lith, at 8 o'clock, under command of the Lieutenant-Colonel. The fall officers, Adjutant, non-commissioned staff and companies composing the right wing, will assemble, in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction, at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, on Tuesday, March 18th, and Friday, April 18th, at 7:45 r. M. The field officers, Adjutant, line officers and all non-commissioned officers of this command will assemble, in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction, at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, on Monday, April 1st, at 7:45 r. M. The field officers, Adjutant, non-commissioned staff and the empanies composing the left wing will assemble in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction, on Thursday, March 28th, and Friday, April 18th, at the same hour and place above designated for the right tigs. At such drills of this command as may be ordered at the State Arsmal, arms will be furnished in that building.

Easern Reciment.—The second of the series of social hops given by

EGETH RECIMENT.—The second of the series of social hops given by this regiment took place at the regimental armory on Monday evening, the sthinst. Although the evening was an unpleasant one the large drill room was filled by as merry an assemblage as ever attended a ball. The decorations were very neat, and were much the same as on the consistent of the first hop. The floor was under the management of First Sergeants Black and Bayley, assisted by the non-com-

ment of first dergeants Disck and Bayley, assisted by the non-com-missioned officers of companies H and F, all of whom performed their duties in a highly satisfactory manner. The officers of the regiment generally were present, and everything passed off very pleasantly. At the hop on the 22d ult. Captain McIntire, of Company F, was presented with an elegant sword, sash and belt by the members of his company. Division drills of this regiment have been held during the company. Division drills of this regiment have been held during the part few weeks and are still continued under the special supervision of Colonel Carr. Wing drills will take place at the arsenal on the Mh and 22d inst., and a parade and exhibition drill of tie entire regiment will take place early in April, at Tompkins Parade Grounds. We understand that Colonel Carr intends leaving for Europe on the

Comparison Daulis .- We learn that the Association of the Vetrem Volunteers of Kings County propose to to give a guidon or medil to the best drilled company of the National Guard of that county. The exact plan to be followed has not as yet been decided upen, although it is understood to be in effect the one proposed by us spen, although it is understood to be in effect the one proposed by us smeatime since. We are very glad to hear of this, and heartily enteres the proposed plan. The fact that this prize is offered by the Velunteers to the National Guard will give additional zest to the competition. We should like to see Company A, of the Twenty-third regiment, and Company B, of the Thirteenth, enter the lists for this prize, and at least one company from the Forty-seventh.

COMPANY E, FIFTH REGIMENT.—Company E, of the Fifth regiment, Captain J. Eller, commanding, gave a masquerade ball, on Tueday evening, at the regimental armory, in Hester street. The decentions of the room were very fine, and the costumes were varied, many of them being quite elegant. The ball was one of those social and enjoyable ones which always characterise the company and regiment. Our space will only allow us to say that it was as gratifying a litter as a specific or space will be desired. s as could be desired.

Fourier Regiment.—This regiment will assemble for battalion drill at the aremal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, at 8 videk? M. on Thursday, March 14th, in fatigue uniform, without tutan or gloves. Tickets of admission will be issued to a limited number of the friends of the regiment, and can be obtained from the commandant of companies. No person whatsoever will be admitted to the arsenal after 8 o'clock P. M.; any member not present at that time will be considered absent. Louis Gehe is announced to be Hospial Steward, vice James Jollie, relieved.

CAVALRY BRIGADE. -- Brigadier-General Brooke Postley, o cavalar Bricans.—Brigadier-General Brooke Postley, commanding this brigade, has issued the following order: In all meetings for isserstical instruction in this brigade, in addition to the minor tetts, avalry, manual, Jomini, etc., officers will be expected to be familiar with "Mahan's Field Bortifications," and "Mahan's Out-1941," works by one of the first living engineer officers. The latter with, though claiming at first to be merely elementary, is now justly milled to the designation of "Mahan's Art of War." Both works though he in the hands of course "Menala he in the heads of course "Menala he in the hands of course "Menala he in the heads of course "Menala he in the hands of course "Menala he in the hands of course "Menala he in the heads ld be in the hands of every officer.

BEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.-Drum-Major George B. Bruce, of this

retiment, will give an invitation soirce and promonade at the armory of the regiment, Center Market, on Tuesday, the 2d prox.

The members of Company G, Captain Webber commanding, had a very pleasant reunion at the company room, Centre Market, on the straing of Washington's birthday, the 22d ult., it being the anniversary of the history of the company room. the birthday of Lieutenant Burke. The evening was spent in land pleasant manner, amid songs, speeches, etc.

TWILTER RESIDENT.—The resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Sattres, of this regiment, has been forwarded to Albany, and some life interest is now felt in the regiment as to who will be chosen to fill be rangey. Captain Baynor, of Company I, is spoken of as the sat prominant candidate for the position.

There have been supported by the control of the control of the position.

First Baleane.—Major Van Nest, who was lately elected inspector this brigade, and afterward ordered before the examining board of General Ward, has resigned his position.

STREET RECLERAT.—At an election held at the armory of this beginning, Colonel Clark presiding, on the 25th ult., Adjutant H. J. Bias was elected second lieutenant of the second company, vice J. Y. W. Vandarvoort, resigned, by a solid ballot of sixty-five votes.

Ferrir Bricane.—Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall, command-this brigade, has notified his command that all communications that for him will, until further orders, be addressed to Major chut Raylor, Brigade Inspector, headquarters Fourth brigade, No.

54 South street, New York City. Officers of the brigade desiring to fifth company, Captain John Herbert. Lieutenant-Colonel Little communicate with the brigade commander, in person, can do so st of the regiment, offered the prize for competition. communicate with the brigade commander, in person, can do brigade headquarters, daily, between 3 and 4 o'clock r. w.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—Company K, of this regiment, was sur-prised on Monday evening at their armory in Brooklyn by Company A, of the Fourth regiment, Captain McKeon commanding. This wisit was in return for one paid to the Zouaves by the members of the above company of the Brooklyn regiment. As usual on these occa-sions, a very pleasant time was had, the dancing being kept up until almost daylight. ost daylight.

BAND OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.—A promenade concert and ball will be given by the band of this regiment, at the regimental armory on Monday evening, March 18th. The concert and ball are intended as complimentary to J. G. Otto, band-master of that regiment, and a very pleasant time is expected.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF RHODE ISLAND. ernor Burnside has communicated to the Rhode Island Legislature the annual report of Brigadier-General Edward C. Mauran, Adju-tant-General of that State, of which the following is an abstract:

The enrolled Militia, comprising all persons between the ages of 18 and 45, liable to be enrolled by the laws of the United States, num-

bers 21,494.

The active Militia, as at present organized, consists of one division
and five brigades, comprising 20 chartered companies and 15 companies organized under the act to regulate the Militia, passed March 26,

and five brigades, comprising 20 chartered companies, passed March 26, 1834.

The trainings required by law have been performed by the several companies. The ranks which had been depleted in consequence of many of the men being absent to the war, are again full, and the general condition is much better than it has been for a number of years past. The reviews of the Second and Fourth brigades, which were attended by His Excellency Governor Burnside and myself, were exceedingly creditable. That of the Second brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General Horace Daniels, which took place on the Pawtucket Turnpike, on the 28th of September, presented numbers and discipline with have rarely been witnessed in this State, and great credit is due General Daniels for the excellent condition of his command.

command.

That of the Fourth brigade, under command of Brigadier-General Waterhouse, which took place at Centreville, on the 20th of October, though smaller in numbers, was equally creditable, and gave evidence of the attention of the General commanding, to the discipline of his men.

his men.

The musters of the First, Third and Fifth brigades, under the mmand of Brigadier-Generals Church, Chapin and Barton, took are as used.

General Mauran states :

General Mauran states:

Upon examination of the annual report of this department for the year 1855, made by Henri Crandail, toloniel and Aide-de-tamp, and Acting Adjutant-General, I find upon page 7 the following:

"The quots of Rhode Island under all calls made by the President of the United States during the continuance of the war was 23.775. Of the gallant men thus iturished by the State, 13.338 were placed in the Army and Navy during the administration of your Excellency. The residue, being 10,440, entered the service under the administration of your predecessors, Governor William Dyrague and Governor William O. tossens."

The above statement is incorrect, and it is due to the administrations of Governors Sprague and Cozzens as well as to history that so gross an error should be exposed and corrected.

According to the General's figures, Rhode Island has furnished 7,304 men for the Army, and 324 for the Navy, making a total of 7,629 men furnished for service in the Army and Navy. The report closes as follows:

7,629 men furnished for service in the Army, analog a constituency of the Army, and ozer for the Army and Navy. The report closes as follows:

By the Militia act passed March 26, 1864 (see Chapter 515 of the Revised Statutes, sections I and 2), the Town Councils of the several towns, and Boards of Aldermen of the several cities are obliged to make an enrollment of the Militia on or before the first Monday of Colober in rach year, and forward the same to the Brigade Inspectors in the month of June of the following year, which Inspectors are to record and send copy to this office on or before the 15th of November. As the enrollment can be made at any time before the month of October, it often occurs that by the time it is received at this office is some eighteen months old, and does not present a correct report of the Militia for the year I am obliged to report. It may happen that a Town touncil failed to make their enrollment, and it cannot be expected that the new Council which is elected in the Spring will make up the deficiencies of the old, even if there was time, as they are obliged to make their own enrollment before October, and consequently said town is unrepresented for that year.

1 would therefore respectfully recommend the repeal of chapter 515, sections I and 2 of the Revised Statutes, and the reflactment of sections I and 2 of the Revised Statutes, and the reflactment of sections I and 2 chapter 231, the same having been found to be effectual, and the responsibility of the enrollment will then be confined to but one set of town or city officers.

With the exception of the above. I would recommend at this time no further changes, as it is impossible to have a law which will act upon all companies equally, so long as there exist independent and chartered companies quality, so long as there exist independent and chartered companies, having rights and privileges superior to nearly one-half the military organizations of the State.

CHARLESTOWN CADETS.—This organization (Company A, Fifth regiment) has a

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, BOSTON.-This regiment Seventh Regiment made its usual parade, February 27d, with about two hundred and fifty guns. Colonel Daniel G. Handy was in command. In consequence of a severe-snow storm the day and night previous, the streets were in bad condition for marching. The companies were not equalized, and when marching by company front, the flank of the regiment opposite to the guides, looked decidedly bad. The drum corps numbered fourteen members and looked well. The band, of twenty-two bered fourteen members and looked well. The band, of twenty-two pleces, did not look well, and did not reflect credit on the regiment. We overheard a number of the sidewalk committee passing comments on the shabby appearance of these musicians. The adjutant was not in his right position during the parade. It was difficult for a person not acquainted with the officers, to distinguish who was colonel and who was adjutant. The men looked very well indeed. The discipline was remarkably good. We noticed no straggling from the ranks when at a halt. Every man remained in his place. The order issued by the Colonel for this parade, was not gotten up according to regular by the Colonel for this parade, was not gotten up according to regu-

street, but was not until 2:10 r. m. The march occupied two hours.

In the evening Company B gave a ball at Minot Hall. A large company was present. The music was excellent, and a good card of thirty-one dances was provided and also one of the best of suppers, thirty-one dances was provided and also one of the best of suppers, so that all who attended must have enjoyed a very social and happy time. The ball ended at 5 a. m. Lieutenan' L. W. Bixby was chief of the reception committee, and Sergeantilke Chase was floor director. Several officers of the Governor's staff, General Burrill and members of his staff, were present; also Lieutenant Constantine Chase, Company K, Third U. S. Artillery, and the field, staff and line officers of the Seventh.

LATIN AND HIGH SCHOOL REGIMENT INFANTRY, BOSTON. companies, composing the High School wing of this regiment, had a competitive drill for a silk company flag, Wednesday noon, 20th of February, at Boylston Hall. A large number of spectators witnessed the drill, which was very interesting.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Second Lightenant George E. Hilton, of Con-pany I of this Regiment, has been honorably discharged by reason of removal from the State. An election to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation, has been ordered to take place Friday, March 8th. adquarters of the Eighth regiment are at Lynn

STAFF OF THE FIRST DIVISION.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y., NEW YORK, March 7, 1867.

General Orders No. 5.

The following appointments are announced on the staff of the Major-General Commanding:
Joseph E. Hamblin, Division Inspector, with the rank of Colonel.
Captain George W. Smith, Division Engineer, with the rank of Colonel.

John Oakey, Division Judge-Advocate, with the rank of Colonel.

Charles McMillan, M. D., Hospital Surgeon, with the rank of
Colonel.

Major William B. Bend, Division Quartermaster, with the rank of

Lieutenant-Colonel.

John Fowler, Jr., Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Major.
Captain D. William Diggs, Aide-de Camp, with the rank of Major.
They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.
Headquarters of the division are now located at 92 Broadway,
where ail official communications will hereafter be addressed to Colonel and Brevet Major-General Joseph E. Hamblin, Division In-

mmand of Major-General Alexander Shales. W. B. Bend, Major and Aide-de-Camp, Acting Division Inspector.

DISBANDMENT OF REGIMENTS.

DISBANDMENT OF REGIMENTS.

GENERAL Handquarers, State of New York, and Distance of the State, the following regimental organizations of the N. G. are hereby disbanded: Thirty-second Infantry, Lieutenaut-Colonel Wilard A. Fuller, Ciluton County; Thirty-third Infantry, Colonel J. Wilmost Smith, St. Lawrence County; Thirty-fourth Infantry, Colonel J. Wilmost Smith, St. Lawrence County; Thirty-fourth Infantry, Colonel Z. Wilmost Smith, St. Lawrence County; Forty-sixth Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Brown, Orleans County; Fifty-third Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred S. Taylor, Oneida County; Sixty-vieight Infantry, Colonel Samuel W. Johnson, Cattarangus County; Sixty-outh Infantry, Colonel Smuel W. Johnson, Cattarangus County; Sixty-outh Infantry, Colonel Thomas J. Parker, Unitary, Edwin Thinatry, Colonel Chauncey Abbott, Eric County; Sixty-sight Infantry, Colonel Obauncey Abbott, Eric County; Sixty-sight Infantry, Colonel Obauncey Abbott, Eric County; Sixty-sight Infantry, Colonel Andrew J. McNett, Allegany County; Nineticth Infantry, Colonel Andrew J. McNett, Allegany County; Nineticth Infantry, Leutenant-Colonel Reuben H. Boughton, Ningars County; One Hundred and Ninth Infantry, Colonel B. J. S. Bucklin, Cayugs, County; One Hundred and Ten'n Infantry, Colonel S. T. Araot, Chemung County; One Hundred and Eleventh Infantry, Colonel Lemon Barnes, Washington County.

3. The suthority granted Henry M. Weed to raise the regiment known as the Seventy-third, is hereby annulled, no organization having been perfected.

3. The company organizations in the above-named regiments will be maintained until further orders.

4. The field and staff Officers of the several regimental organizations constitute a part, will designate some responsible officer to received erretificates of non-indebtedness from the property which they may have received and field officers of the State Government.

5. The commanding officers of divisions, of which the above organizations constitute a part, will designate some responsible officer to receive a

Official: J. B. Stoner ousz, Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S)
OFFICE, ALBANY, February 23, 1867.
The following officers have been commissioned by the Commandern-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week mding February 23, 1867:

ELEVENTH REGIMENT INPANTRY.

Frederick J. Weiss, to be Captain, February 11th, vice Edward Mass, resigned.
Joseph Ozab, to be First Lieutenant, February 11th, vice H. Rose-crans, resigned.
John H. Wessel, to be Second Lieutenant, February 11th, vice Joseph Ozab, promoted.

Alexander Shan, to be Second Lieutenant, February 6th, vice Gro. Teets, promoted.

TWESTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Wm. W. Remmey, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, February 8th, vice eorge B. Post, promoted.

Richard H. Pascal, to be Captain, February 4th, vice William O. Roome, promoted.

St. George R. Raby, to be First Lieutenant, February 4th, vica R. H. Pascal, promoted. FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

Escha Holcomb, to be Captain, February 13th, vice Stephen

Escha Holcomb, to be Captain, February 13th, vice Stephen Clough, resigned.

Silas R. Wicks, to be First Lieutennnt, February 13th, vice B. Holcomb, promoted.

James E. Hall, to be Second Lieutenant, February 13th, vice Silas R. Wicks, promoted.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Thomas L. Baymond, to be Quartermaster, January 9th, vice John A. Hull, relieved.

ohn A. Hull, relieved.

squadron cavalry, Minth Brigade.

James Malcoby, to be Second Lieutenant, February 18th, original acancy. Josias Christian, to be Second Lieutenant, February 19th, original

vacancy.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending February 23, 1867:
February 18th, Fifneth regiment, Second Lieutenant C. C. Grenby, removal.

emoval. Fet ruary 25th, Eighty-fourth regiment, Captain Sauuel D. Combs.

February 23d, Forty-fifth regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel George T. Hollingworth, term of service expired.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. R.—General McClellan was assigned to command of the Division (subsequently the Army) of the Potomac July 27, 1861, and was made General-in-Chief November 1st, of the same year. On March 11, 1862, the President relieved General McClellan from the comthe other military departments and assigned him to the d of the Department and Army of the Potomac.

W.—A person who has been discharged from the service under ircumstances you describe has been honorably discharged for phy

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adhered, having dried on, thus clearly showing that the grass was wet when the tracks were made.

General Sheridan's appearance is exceedingly remarkable. In height he is not many inches over five feet—about Napoleon's size—and his face is Napoleonic, though rather animal in its type, beyond the average of likenesses. He has the dark eyes, dark hair, closely cropped, brunette complexion, oval contour, classical features, square jaws, prominent cheek bones, straightly compressed mouth, compact and mathematical forehead, which we see in the earlier pictures of the First French Consul. Like Napoleon, also, his neck is very short, bringing his head well down between his shoulders, like a large conical mushroom without a stem; and the striking or main peculiarity of his appearance is the length of his body and arms, contrasted with the shortness of his legs—these latter terminating (let me add in justice) with exquisite little feet, high in the instep and tapering in the toes, which might be shown off to advantage in "ladies' number twos," the material either pink satin or bronzed calf, and her tracks for the superior officers of the ferrench Army, and probably of any Army in Europe, Colonel Andre Marchal, has just died at Chalons-sur-Sance, in his one hundred and third year. He was born at Lyons in 1764. He entered the service in 1781, in the Cantain Hussars, a corps which became in 1791 the Fifth Battalion of Light Infantry. He served in all the wars of the first Napoleon, and in 1815 was placed on half-pay. He then counted thirty-four years' active service, wenty-two campaigns, five wounds, and he had repeatedly distinguished himself. He was a Knight of the Empire, Officer of the Legion of Honor, and Knight of the Military Order of St Louis. Only two years ago the Emperor Napoleon III conferred on this gallant veteran the Cross of Commander of the Legion of Honor.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

TED LINE OF Tailors has signification, which is represented by a significant of the control of the con

would be at about 8 o'clock.

Then, seeing my curiosity was excited to know by what means he arrived at this conclusion, he called my attention to the fact that there had been no dew for the last two nights, but on the previous morning it had been heavy. He then pointed out to me some spears of grass that had been pressed down into the earth by hat he horses' hoofs, upon which the sand still adhered, having dried on, thus clearly showing that the grass was wet when the tracks were made.





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FOR MARCH 15, 1867,

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GEORGE SAND AND HER WORKS. &

Article. By Eugene Benson.

A BY-WAY OF HISTORY. By John H. Pell.
PICKPOCKETS. (With four Illustrations.) Clifford Thomson.
THE ALCHYMIST. By Arthur Fig.

REMINISCENCES OF A PARISIAN ATELIER.

REMINISUENCES OF A PARISIAN APELIER.
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MR. SWINBURNE : A SKETCH. By W. W.

NEBULÆ. By the Editor.

taining:
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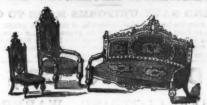
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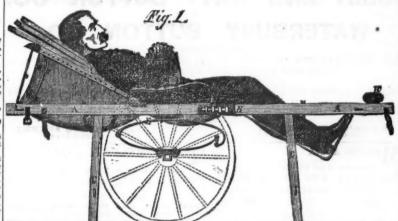
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Two longitudinal bars, with transverse connections, form the frame of the litter. These lengthwise bars have handles at each end to give facility for using the device as an ordicary stretcher. An axie can be added with wheels supporting springs, when the distance from the place of injury to the hospital is too great to be performed in the usual manner. The litter them becomes an ambulance.

The longitudinal bars, A, are hinged at B, at which point is a sliding bolt, which rigidly secures the two pleces in one. The legs, C, are also hinged to the bars, A, and secured in a vertical position by the semi-direular braces. D. At E is a sacking to support the person, which is attached at one end to a sliding bar, by which it can be fixed in a level or concave form, as the patient may require. The arm-rests, F, are fixible and adjustable, and can be made to meet over the person at any convenient angle, for resting a wounded arm or arms. The head is supported on a fixible sacking, which also can be adjusted and secured as required, the space, G, under the head forming a receptacle for articles necessary for the paient. At the foot is a cloth, H, rolled, which can be used to cover the parson. The top of G is an expansion top similar to that of a chaise or buggy.

Subsect General's Office, Washington City, D. C., August 20, 1866.

General: The "Wheeled Litter" submitted by you fulfils, in a marked degree, the requirements of the service for such a conveyance.

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Very respectfully, yours,

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General.

Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

SURGEOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 186
I concur entirely in the opinion of the Surgeon-General as regards the merits, uses, and advantage the "Tompkins' Litter."

C. H. CRANE, Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

General Land Office, Washington City, August 22, 1866.

The invention of General C. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., as described in the foregoing letter from the U. S. Surgeon-General, will, in the humble opinion of the undersigned, be found of inestimable value in relieving the sick and wounded; aiding in their recovery in many instances where, without the use of the "Litter," they might die; and I scoordingly take pleasure in commending it to general attention.

JOS. S. WILSON, Commissioner.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, November 5, 1866.

GENERAL:

Surgeon-General's Office, Washington City, November 5, 1986.

I believe that this litter will prove of great utility in removing patients from one ward to another at large ermanent hospitals, in conveying them from wharves or railway stations to hospitals, and, in civil life, in roviding an easy mode of tranport for the sufferers from street accidents.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed)

GEORGE A. OTIS,

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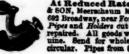
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